CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

No. 52,944—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL OMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5334	E. Spicer	15th Aug.
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman.	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	C. H. S. Tocque.	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10009	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMANDBEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DJEMNAH	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,935	19th Aug. 1903
* † NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 420	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 960. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 660.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	.....	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Thos. Cook and Son,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S.S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

King, King & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 320

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	10th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Grahame Buildings, Bombay.

PASSENGER SEASON 1904.

PASSENGERS intending to proceed Home next year are advised to register their names as early as possible.

The Dates of through Regular Sailings will be as follows :—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co. :—
9th and 23 January.
6th and 20th February.
5th and 19th March.
2nd, 16th and 30th April.
14th and 28th May.
11th and 25th June.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. :—
28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 21st April, 19th May and 16th June.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS :—
1st and 15th of each month, January to June.

RUBATTINO S. N. Co. :—
15th of each month.

ANCHOR LINE :—
Two Steamers a month, usually.

For further particulars please apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Offices also at Calcutta, Karachi, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing, and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS :
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IF YOU WISH TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

THEN ADDRESS a Post Card to us (K. B. Sharma) by putting down on the Post Card the name of a Bird or Animal.

We will send you the incidence of your FUTURE LIFE. It will contain all the facts, which you have undergone, and the things which you are experiencing at present, the condition in which you will be placed in future. It will further contain the profit or loss from speculations and races, happiness and misery, when the fortune will be favourable to you, what kinds of progeny you will have, how long you will live, whether you will derive benefit from a particular trade or profession, what kinds of marks are there on your body, on your hands and feets, and what kinds of fruits you will reap from them.

Besides it will contain the aspect of your life beneficial to Men and Women alike.

My language is such that everybody will easily understand it. The cost of the work will be Rs. 5-4 including V. P. charges.

If these statements do not agree with the facts already experienced, we shall pay backthe money.

ASTROLOGER PANDIT K. B. SHARMA,
Bombay Out-Fort, Abdul Rahman Street, Opposite Alaibag, Tramway Road.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS :
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes, First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A

DESTROYS WHITE ANTS, PRESERVES WOOD, ERADICATES WEEDS AND IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE E

LAWSON'S "ARROW" BOILER FLUID, PREVENTS SCALE AND COROSSION IN BOILERS.

HUBBUCK'S GENUINE WHITE ZINC AND WHITE LEAD PAINTS.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. OOMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consignments.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waler broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 30). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sales or for treatment (Rs. 10 per annum including Grass). Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 1.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best for the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Contracts of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of known quality carefully applied. Carriages hired by the month, Saddle horses guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

THE SPARKLING MUSICAL COMEDY
"THE FRENCH MAID"

Miss ALICE WADE (late of D'oyle Carte's Company)
As "SUZETTE".....The French Maid.
(First appearance in Bombay.)

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1

Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY & CO.

W. FLEMING VALLANCE,
Manager.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 17th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 11th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

WANTED a good DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, for temporary employment for three months, at Kirkee. Apply sending Copies of Testimonials and stating pay to

THE COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER,
Poona District, Poona.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, Poona, will be held on 15th AUGUST, 1903, at 8-30 A.M.

W. J. GOOLD, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th July, 1903.

AUSTRALIAN GLAZED PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET, WATSON BUILDING.

THE WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, B. S. POCHEE, has RETURNED from AUSTRALIA and asks the PATRONAGE of his Friends and Customers.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 37 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and that the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died about 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 893 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISSUE OF RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby INVITE TENDERS FOR RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 29 (1) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 20th August 1903 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1903.

7. (a) Tenders for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December 1903. Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December, 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

7. (b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 will be allowed to pay in such instalments and on such dates as may suit their convenience provided that payment be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1903, and provided that payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for a multiple of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid at 4 per cent. per annum, from date or dates of payment, to 31st day of December 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1903.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 20th Aug. at 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,
AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
If not previously disposed of by private contract,
As a first class going concern, all those
COTTON MILL PREMISES
AT
SERAMPORE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,
KNOWN AS
THE
SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required,

The Mill Contains
26,436 RING SPINDLES.
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200 LOOMS,
With full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully
EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to
Messrs. SANDERSON & CO., Solicitors,
30-2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
or to the AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
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Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1895 and 1902, respectively.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"S. S. "CITY OF DELHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 14th August, 1903.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to one p.m., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1903, for FILLING in LANDS North and south of Souter street on the Board's Agripada Estate.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or put up as securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
E. WALROND BRYANT, M. Inst., C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Bombay, 5th August, 1903.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rs. (30) Thirty per Share for the year ended 30th June, 1903, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 13th August, 1903.

READY FOR SALE.

THE
ARCTIC HOME IN THE VEDAS,
A NEW BOOK on the Original Home of the Ancestors of the VEDIC ARYAS, and also a new key to the interpretation of many Vedic Texts and Legends.
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Apply to
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
BOOK-SELLERS, KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

RE: THE FIRMS OF MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIKH ADAM & CO., AND ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLA & CO.

REFERRING to the notices appearing in the local papers under the Signature of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOORJOODIN Notice is hereby given that the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOORJOODIN is not the only partner in the aforesaid Firms and that he is not the only person authorized to sign Cheques and Documents of the partnership. Our Clients, Mr. NOORJOODIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA (as Administrator of the late Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased), are also the partners in the said Firms, and that the respective Share of each of our said Clients is double the share of the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOORJOODIN. That Mr. Noorjodin Shaikh Adam has been introduced into the Firm as a partner in the place of his father, the late Mr. Shaikh Adam Noorjodin, deceased, since the death of the said deceased which took place on the 4th March, 1901, and that our Client, Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla has been representing and managing the business of the said Firms in the interest of his late uncle Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased as partner of the said Firm ever since the death of the said Heptoola Salebhoy which took place in the year 1871. That our Client, Mr. Noorjodin Shaikh Adam, has been solely managing the Firm of Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. and that the Cheques and Documents in connection with the said Firm have all been signed by him invariably. That in various suits and proceedings taken in the Bombay Small Causes Court and the Bombay High Court since 1901, for and against the said Firm of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdul Hoosein Heptoola & Co. our Clients, the said Mr. Noorjodin Shaikh Adam and Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla have always been made party Plaintiff or party Defendants as members of the said firms of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. and proceedings to which their signature were necessary have been signed by them with the said Mr. Heptoola Noorjodin. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Public to have any dealing or transacting with the said Mr. Heptoola Noorjodin or passing him any monies in connection with the partnership business without the written consent of our clients, Messrs. Noorjodin Shaikh Adam and Salebhoy Habibulla, will do so at his own risk and peril.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Mr. NOORJODIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA.
14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 10th August 1903.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THACKER GOVINDJI MOWJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, a Grain Merchant, deceased.

DEWKABAI, widow of the said GOVINDJI MOWJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Executrix and Trustee named in the said Will, residing at Vad Gadi, outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth Day of August in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the Third Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 14th day of August, 1903.
Messrs. MAGANLAL JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PURSHOTAM LALAJEE, of Bombay Copper Smith Hindoo Inhabitant, lately a Clerk in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, deceased.

CASIBAI, widow of the said deceased of Bombay Hindu, Copper Smith, residing at 1st Coombharwada outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Tenth Day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 10th day of August, 1903,
Messrs. MAGANLAL JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Diabetes in a few doses, cure guaranteed. Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiasis, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India Trial solicited.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 1899 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kean and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Watkins and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. G. Bhat, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	48 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	58 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum agreed does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by Telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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CEBU,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Semarang,	Yokohama,
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4½ " "

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

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" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

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	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years	5
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 Months	3½ "

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£37,000,000

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PROSPECTUS containing
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	90 15/16	= — 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3/4	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	87 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian 'Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13/16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1/2	= + 1-8
2 months hence	25 5/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	55 1/8	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheque	25 15	= unchanged
Berlin	20 38 1/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4 5 1/4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
6 " " "	3 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3/4 pr ct = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 1/2 pr ct = do

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 1 1-2d. = 1-4d. Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 1-2d, August-Sept. Buyers c.i.f. Continent 3/8
Linseed Gold, 37 9. Aug.-Sept. Sellers Civil quieter + 3d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot. 6'84 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for export 3,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6'48	5'83	5'41	5'05
unchanged	+1	+2	+2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4'93	4'29	4'29	4'21
+2	+1	+2	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000	bales
Do. last year	3,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
do. Continent	1,000	
Mid-Uplands	12'75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9'72	+ 2
Do. do. March	9'71	+ 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10'90	— 8
Do. do. December	9'76	— 3
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 13th August 1903 :—

Cotton	180 bales.
Wheat	2,114 cwts.
Linseed	1,043 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,891 "
Gingellyseed	45 "
Poppyseed	1,191 "
Groundnuts	62 "
Castorseed	493 "
Rice	1,119 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	3,430 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

COTTON.—From the advices received from New Orleans the last few days, it appears that the bull element is again at work on the September position, and it is possible we may see another of those extraordinary upheavals which have characterised the course of the Cotton Markets of America during the past season. We give below the rates ruling in New York and New Orleans last week as compared with the advices received from these places this morning.

In New York 6th	August.	13th	August.
Mid Uplands	12 75	12 75	= unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9 72	9 72	= —1
March	9 75	9 71	= —4
In New Orleans 6th	August	13th	August
	12 3-4	12 5-8	= —1-8
Futures, month of September	10 73	10 90	= +27
" of December	9 89	9 93	= — 3

In the early part of the week there was a drop in the above prices, the lowest points touched being 10'65 fred September Futures in New Orleans, and 9'46 for December and 9 62 for i ecember Futures in New York and 9'64 for March. The recovery from these points shows therefore that the September position has advanced 35 points, while New Crop Futures have recovered the drop and are now at about 1st week's levels.

The local market for ready Cotton at the beginning of the week was quiet, and sellers were willing to make concessions in order to clear their holdings. An improvement has, however, taken place the last few days, and with a better demand from exporters, and the mills buying more freely, a firmer feeling has set in, and a fairly good business has been done. It is beginning to be felt that the stock with which we opened on the 1st July will not much exceed the requirements, as it is anticipated the New Crop will not be an early one. Holders of better grades are therefore, not so anxious to give way. The business done during the week has been in Bengals, high class Oomras, sawginned, and Khandeish descriptions. In New Crop there has been very little doing. Exporters are out of the market, and the fluctuations being slight there is not much speculation going on in the bazaar. "Suttas" touched Rs. 221 for good M.-G. Broach, 25th March delivery, and Rs.171 for Fully Good Bengal, 25th January delivery, and to-day's quotations are :—

	Rs.	delv.
Good M G Broach	225	25 Mar '04
Fully Good H G Bengals	173	25 Jan '04
Fine Bengals M G	183	Dec-Jan
" H G	180	"
" Selude Punjab M G	181	"
" Damangaum Pool-gaum M G	197	"
" Kha gaum Akola fair staple	196	"

	Rs.
Fine Khangaum Akola good staple M G	193 Dec'r Jany
" Oomrawattee (Ellaili) M G	264
" M G Broach	233 Mar.-Nov.
" Fully good Khandesh M G	177 Dec-Jan.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—From nearly all sides the reports coming in of the growing crops are satisfactory. The much-needed break has apparently set in, and with a fortnight's sunny weather the cotton plants will improve wonderfully. The Berars, Khandeish, and the Punjab all report "cotton plants flourishing." In Guzerat and Kathiawar accounts are satisfactory, and Barsi and Naggar could hardly show better results up to the present. Only from some of the Bengal districts is the cry still heard of droughts, and rain urgently required, but even there cotton has not, so far been affected The prospects generally are most encouraging, and with rain later on, at the proper time, we may look for excellent results.

LINSEED.—The market opened at the beginning of the week at Rs. 6-5 per cwt., and has since risen to Rs. 6-8 owing to better advices from Home. At the close the price ruling is Rs. 6-8 at which rate business has been done.

RAPESEED.—Throughout the week the Market has been quiet, and rates unchanged, with a moderate business doing. Closing prices are as follows :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5 6	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5 13	"
Yellow Guzerat	" 5 13	"

POPPYSEED.—The price has advanced 2as. per cwt. during the interval, and business has been done at from Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. The closing rate is Rs. 6-7.

CASTORSEED.—There has been little doing during the week, buyers offering Rs. 3-0-4 and sellers asking Rs. 21 for Madras. At the close there is a small business doing at Rs. 20-8 to Rs 20-12.

WHEAT.—The demand for Japan has fallen off, and rates for Soft White qualities fell about Re. 1 in consequence. At the close the market is steadier, and we quote :—

Pis. 1, 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8	per candy
Club No. 1	" 29-8	"
Hard Red	" 28	"

FREIGHTS.—The market during the week has been quiet with very little doing either for ready or forward. Rates remain much the same as last week.

The following charters have been effected :—

S. S. Virgina, October loading 14s. 1 P. P.
S. S. Hilarius, September loading 13s. 6d. 2 "
S. S. Hilarius, September loading 13s. 6d. 1 "
14s. 2 "
A French Steamer, September loading 13s. 9d. 1 French port 13s. 3d. 2 "

Speculators have further taken a steamer for January and for February at 14s. two Mediterranean or Adriatic ports.

A European house has chartered
S. S. Euterpe, September loading at 14s 1 P. P.
14s. 6d. 2 "

EXCHANGE.—Business has been very dull throughout the past week, and prices, where changed, are a shade easier. There was one exception when Bank demand was given for cash at 1s.4 1-32d, and wire for September at the same price. But these extreme prices rapidly disappeared. For further forward delivery a few small lots of Bank Demand were given at 1s 4 1-32d to 1s 4 1-16d. Generally speaking however, Banks are not keen sellers. Export bills are not offering for any delivery at practicable prices, but as the rains are universally good the bills will come all in good time. The allotments of Council Bills was the same as last week, viz. 1s 4d for Bills and 1s 4 1-32d for wire, and a few extra Bills at 1s 4 1-32d. Exchange will probably potter on as it is at present until business improves.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement of the 8th August compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	... ...	3,74 715 Increase.
Other Deposits	... ...	19 33,720 Increase.
Sundries	... ...	23,933 Increase.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	...	702 338 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	...	unchanged
Credits on Securities	...	58,699 Increase.
Loans do.	...	5,48,019 Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased	...	11,31,483 Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	...	1,88,348 Increase.
Sundries	... ...	9,324 Decrease.
Cash	... ...	17,00,698 Increase.

The Bank of Bengal Week'y Cash Balance is 3 lakhs down and the Bank rate remains unaltered at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum The Weekly Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 12 3-4 lakhs up and the rate remains at 4 per cent, per annum.

The mail of the 31st instant brings £30,000 silver and £2),000 gold, and the following Council Bills —

Calcutta	Rs.	49 50,000
Bombay	"	5,70,000
Madras	"	30,000
	Rs.	55,50,000

The mail of the 7th instant brings £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,70,000
Bombay	"	18,10,000
Madras	"	3,40,000
	Rs.	51,20,000

The mail of the 14th instant brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,50,000
Bombay	"	15,80,000
Madras	"	2,30,000
	Rs.	47,60,000

At the weekly allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last 46'90 lakhs were given at 1s. 4d. The minimum rate received 20 per cent. Two small lots of 20 lakhs were given as extras on Bombay and Calcutta at 1s 4 1-32d. and during the week 30 lakhs was taken by Madras at 1s. 4 1-16d. Transfers to the extent of 3 lakhs were allotted on Wednesday at 1s. 4 1-32d. The amount to be allotted next week remains at 10 lakhs. The Government Paper Market has been quiet throughout the week. The fluctuations have been very slight—not more than one quarter per cent,—The Market closes to-day at two annas higher than the lowest point touched during the week viz. at 98 11-16 for Cash Paper. The slight reaction to day is brobably due to expected large shipments of gold from Australia, which will help to cause an easier feeling in the Money Market. We are still of opinion, however, that as the season develops, money will be in very active demand for trade purposes, so that there will not be much room left for any important rise in Paper for some time to come.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	... 1930	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	... 1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1921	101
4 per cent " "	... 1940	101
5 per cent " "	... Tansa	116
5 per cent " "	... Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	... 1959	100 1-8
4 per cent " "	... 1962	101-8

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	66 1-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	"	64-14-0
Do. do. 2nd do.	"	64-10-0
English Bar Gold, ready	"	24-1-0

In a fluctuating market Banks are reported to have bought forward Silver in small amounts. Owing to stronger advices from London, supported by a French tender, Banks have refused to meet freely the demand of dealers for the metal, and only a very small business is reported during the week. Ready Silver has ruled sometimes about Rs. 2 higher than forward owing to manipulations of a strong dealer. We opened at Rs. 66-5 for ready, Rs. 66-3 for 1st settlement, Rs. and 64-11 for 2nd settlement, and close as above.

PIECE GOODS.—During the week there has been a fair enquiry for GREYS, and in some cases the prices have been raised. A few lines of standard goods to arrive have also been placed by firms. For WHITES there is a moderate enquiry, and prices remain unchanged. Business in White Mulls is reported to have been done. PRINTS, DYED GOODS, and DHOOTIES have all had a fair enquiry, and prices remain as before.

During the past week the Market for local YARNS has been very firm. A large business has been done. Fully 20,000 bales have changed hands at an advance of 1-32 to 1-6 per lb. Good sales are also reported from China, where the off-take is satisfactory and prices are firm notwithstanding the rise in exchange.

METALS.—In Copper and Yellow Metal the Market has been very steady, but only a small business has been done, as dealers are already filled up. In Iron and Steel the Market is quiet, and dealers are making very low offers. Spelter is steady with a small business doing; Quick-silver is also steady with some business passing, but Pig-lead is quiet and neglected.

COALS.—The market is steady and the sales of Bengal Coal reported are :—Jardines Navigation, September to December shipment at Rs. 10-12; Gopalichuk, per shipment August this year to May next year at Rs. 10-2; Heilgers Antracite, Shipment August to December at Rs. 11-4 and Deshergur, ready a Rs. 12.

SHARES.—The market is steady and has improved during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs 1 272-8. Commercials are weak at Rs. 44. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 502-8 X. D. Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 410. In Press shares Mofussils are quiet at Rs. 572-8, New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 585, New Indians at Rs. 170, Hingolees at Rs. 167-8 and Harvey and Sabapathy at Rs. 750. Volkarts have changed hands at Rs. 1,075. In miscelleneous list Badun Piles are unchanged at Rs. 149. Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs. 6,9 0, cum dividend and quarter shares at Rs. 1,750, cum-dividend. Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 273-to Rs. 274. Bombay Ices shares are steady at Rs 60. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 605, and are steady at the rate. Kemp's have advanced to Rs. 269. Port Canning and Land Improvement shares have improved to Rs. 462-8. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 194, and Phillips at Rs. 22-8. Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 24-8. In mill shares Centrals have changed hands at Rs. 1,670, Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 810 and Currimbhais at Rs. 620. Davids have improved to Rs. 270, and a large number of shares of this Company are reported to have changed hands at and about this rate. Chinas are steady at Rs. 525. City of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 700. Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 330 to Rs. 340, and are steady at the latter rate. James Greaves have changed hands at Rs. 240. Leopolds have declined to Rs. 97. Howard and Bullough Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 310, and are steady at the rate. Imperials are in demand at Rs. 70. Colaba Land and Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 412-8, and Jamsheds at Rs. 90. Maneckji Petits are ruling at and about Rs 2,165, and close steady at the rate. Morarjees are steady at Rs. 1,600 and Sholapurs at Rs. 1,810. Southern Marathas have changed hands at Rs. 632-8, Standards are steady at Rs. 310. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co. shares have improved to Rs. 110. Kohincors are unchanged at Rs. 325 Ripon Mill shares have improved to Rs. 570, Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 730, and Sassoon Silk Mill shares to Rs. 485. Queen Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 405. Presidency Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 650. The rest of the companies are more or less steady and unchanged, and many companies which were before neglected are being asked for now and then.

EXCHANGE—TONE steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French France 3 do do	..... 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	..... 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	 133
Shanghai 30 do do	 182
Japan 30 do do	..... 152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	... 98-11
1st Settlement	... 98-9

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 13th June 3 per cent.

Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd "	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 2nd "	4 do

SEEDS,

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	20	12	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm

Soft red Ahmedabad	Rs.	30	8
Club, No. 1 ...	"	29	8
Hard, Red ...	"	23	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 57	5'89
×3	×
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec. Dec.-Jan. Jan.

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and your SERVANTS OUTFITS

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11th " " 120 " " 4 " "
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brünhilde, 871 tons, Captain H Selck, sailed yesterday for Cuddalore, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3439 tons, Captain H Trouson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Springwell, 1,943 tons, Captain J Chisholm, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Fulwell, 2,231 tons, Captain F J Brown arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin, 11th August, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Delhi, 2,525 tons, Captain A J Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 9th July, via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glengarry, 1,761 tons, Captain H M Welby, will sail to-day for Marseilles and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Fenton and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Holloway, Messrs Murray, Parsons and Mathewson.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Rolbreast .....Quayle.....Royal Navy
R I M S Clive .....Comdr W G Beauchamp.....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr E I C Hordern.....R I M
Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming.....R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Dte.	Agent.
R I M S Canning		Lieut A Hamilton		R I Marine
Lanlaura	2137	MacLean		M M & Co
Deutschland bq	798	Nicola		The Capital
Parramatta	2861	Roberts		P & O Co
Ellora	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Chindwara	1191	MacLeod		M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham		M M & Co
Byculla	1045	MacGregor		M M & Co
Aller (ship)	1191	Lepingue	Carwar	Arnold
Shamrock	2198	Raffin	Cochin	T J E Tajbhoy
Damra	769	Lemarchand		M M & Co
Vasilia	2164	Williams		M M & Co
Bancoora	2198	Hill		M M & Co
Highlander	1595	Dawson		W & A G & Co
Ocara	3439	Trouson		M M & Co
Nowshera	961	Dewing	Calcutta	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	McLennan		T Morrison
Arroyo	1791	Pocock		A Yule & Co
Nairung	2 62	Garland		T Morrison & Co
Lalpura	2294	Gardiner		W & A Graham & Co
Kangra	1178	Watson	P Gulf	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt		P & O Co
Fulwell	2231	Brown	Hamburg, &c	M M & Co
City of Delhi	2525	Elliott		G N & Co
Dhondara	2218	Forbes		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
D	Sultan	1731	Glogner	Zanzibar	26-8	A Stronies
F	Oriental	3059	S Ivor	Aden	15 8	P & O Co
G	Ilsten (ship)	411	Allnet	Singapore	T G Barodawalla
K	Glengarry	1 4	Wylie	London	1-8	W Nicol & Co
L	Satrunjun	947	Mahomed	Repairing		Shepet & Co
M	Bahadur	2 2	Fukeena	Repairing		Shepd & Co
N	Chupra	1439	Goode	Ad-n	18-8	M M & Co
O	Limaore	3329	Seame	Dunkirk	5-8	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagor	17-8	Shepd & Co
Indravati	511	Monamed	Mormugoa	13-8	Do
Mhanadi	547	Hossein	Karachi	18-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
1	Austr Ha	2 92	Holt Cullar's		21-8	W & A Graham & Co
2	Como	2287	Schulit	Antwerp	18-8	T M & Co
3	R R Latino	2014	Dolcero	Genoa		15-8 F Crosio
4	Isabella	2744	Magner Mi	Colna	17-8	F Crosio
5	Hirose	7203	Mocozzi	Trieste	19 8	A L S N Co
6	S ringwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	15-8	M M & Co
7	Polgin	2 2	Lovedon	China		8-8 P & O Co
8	Belgravian	1991	Williams	Liverpool	4-8	K N & Co
12	Klotig	3210	Schuldt	Hamburg		Volkart Bros
16	H Mara	2230	Nagao	Japan	11-8	N Y Kaisha

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Massilia .....2744 Cockman .....London.....22 8 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	City of Delhi s	Elliott	Glasgow, July 9
	Fulwell s	Brown	Cochin, Aug 11
	P inisular s	Cubitt	Aden, Aug 9
	Bhuntara s	Forbes	Calcutta, July 21

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Hiroshima Maru	Saito	Yokohama
	Brunhilde s	Selck	Cuddalore
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Springwell, Chisholm, for Antwerp.
" Okara, Trouson, for Calcutta.
" Imogarry, Welby, for Marseilles and London.
" R Rubattino, Dodero for Genoa, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, August 13.

The British India S. N. Co's s. s. Siamia left this morning.

SUEZ, August 13.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Persia arrived from Colombo this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Persia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 11th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kinshiu Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri left Hongkong for Bombay on 13th instant.

COLOMBO, August 14.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (Extra) left here yesterday evening and is due to arrive in Bombay at 5 P.M. on Monday next.

SUEZ, August 14.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Simla (Extra) left here yesterday evening and is due to arrive in Bombay at midnight on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 14,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Beleravian s—1020 cwt myrabolams Eejie Oomeresy; 17 bales wool J Motphani; 35 bales wool D N Sajee.
Antiochus s—2 bales wool Volkart Brothers; 120 cwt tallow M Mahomed and Co; 150 cwt myrabolams G Matthoojee; 2250 cwt oil cake Tata New Mill Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—500 cwt myrabolams S H Asandrao and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Musella s—201 cwt gum and 161 cwt myrabolams P Jethabhoy; 10 bales hides P & Boyce and Sons; 4 bales carpets K B S Ijan.
Glengarry s—1 case grey yarn The Sva Deshi Mill's Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Belgravian s—2 bales grey yarn The Sva-Deshi Mill Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Limore s—1000 cwt [illegible] 586 Nixon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 10.0 cwt pollosseed Volkart Brothers.
Lisburne s—1000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—1600 cwt castorseed John Fachiri; 2000 cwt cottonseed 700 cwt. wheat Ralli Brothers.
Como s—600 cwt wheat A B Sassoon and Co; 500 cwt myrabolams Eejee Oomeresy; 110 bales hemp Arabjee and Co; 2001 cwt castorseed John Fachiri; 490 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers and Co; 330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
Coma s 20.0 cwt poppyseed Ernest and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fullwell s—310 bales cotton Forbes Campbell and Co; 700 bales cotton, 2 10 cwt rapeseed Forbes Campbell and Co; 25 cwt gum Ali Virjee; 220 bales cotton 3301 cwt castor seed 2000 cwt rapeseed and 840 bags mowra seed Ralli Brothers; 4 0 cwt myrabolams W Kipp; 4021 cwt myrabolams Wadjee Bacher.
Elbing s—10 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 278 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—430 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 42 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Elbing s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Triesta s—35 cwt Isber J H Asadulla.

FOR GENOA.

Elbing s—170 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Triesta s—615 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 53 bales cotton S N E Pooneegar.

FOR VENICE.

Triesta s—101 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—300 bales cotton Ghanshyam Tejpal and Co; 12 cases condiments M M Pooljajee and Co; 5 cwt googul R M Jaffer and Co; 24 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 51 cwt jaudsugoor 12 1-2 cwt aloes and 76 cwt clove Yusuf Sumbhaya.
Sobia s—80 cwt shark fins H A Mahomed.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th August.

1. There will be a General meeting of the members of the Corps in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Tuesday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m.
2. There will be the usual Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 18th instant.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th August.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next, the 18th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 15th AUGUST.

Entry closed at 8 p.m., on Thursday 13th August.

EXTRA RACE.

Substitution Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 13 13 4
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Dabtol 13 2 12
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Messrs Ameer and Co's (Khem Sing's) b a h Greatorex 13 2 12
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 3
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Tryan 13 2 12
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Trefoil 13 2 12
Capt. in Wilson's g a h Greyl g 13 2
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Belgavin Plate—Connaught and Arabee Pashe.
The Little Arab Handicap—Achilles, Mooreed and Erhan.
The Small Pony Plate—Bandicoot and Nanette.
The Subalterns Stakes—Vasco and Siquin.

THE deceased Pontiff himself indicated the site for his own tomb. It is in the basilica of St. John Lateran, near the tomb of Innocent III., whose remains were, by Leo XIII.'s directions, translated 12 years ago from Perugia, and covered by a superb monument executed by the sculptor Luchetti, under a commission from the Pope, who has also approved designs by the same sculptor for his own tomb, of which he has also indicated the precise spot. Rome, of course, and St. Peter's contain the tombs of most of the Popes since the end of the days of the Catacombs, but a fair sprinkling are in other cities, such as Genoa, Naples, Viterbo and Arezzo.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.

THE ARCTIC HOME IN THE VEDAS.

MR. BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK has continued his researches into Vedic literature for proofs of the antiquity of the Aryan race. In his latest work, "The Arctic Home in the Vedas" recently published, he seeks to "lift up the curtain and reveal to us the long vista of primitive Aryan antiquity." The study is both difficult and laborious, but the writer's previous familiarity with the Vedas and all that Eastern and Western Orientalists have written about them made the task for him comparatively easy. A knowledge of the latest discoveries in Geology and Archæology enables him to turn a flash-light on obscure passages in the Aryan sacred writings from which he hoped to draw beyond possibility of doubt a proof that "the ancestors of the Vedic Rishis lived in an arctic home in inter-glacial times." This he considers he has deduced by Vedic and Avestic evidence. Much of this evidence was collected during the enforced leisure he enjoyed during his imprisonment for sedition in 1897. Professor Max Muller sent him a copy of his Rig-Veda, and Government allowed the use of that and other books to the prisoner as well as light to study them. Silvio Pellico and other political detenus have managed during incarceration to produce interesting memoirs "I Miei Prigioni" is a record of personal thoughts and experiences which has been appreciated by several generations. But Mr. Tilak's prison hours were dedicated to a research into the long past ages of the world of which science cannot even render an accurate account, and which still baffle the most ardent believers in hoary tradition. To be enabled to prove that Aryan civilization dated from long before 8000 B. C. and that passages in the Rig-Veda, hitherto incomprehensible to the most learned annotators, should by disclosing "the polar attributes of the Vedic deities, or the traces of an ancient Arctic Calendar," come into line with modern geological reading of the ancient epochs of the world, was worth the absorption of many days of liberty. The statements in the Vedic Scriptures are considered by Mr. Tilak—and he seems to have made many stanzas agree with him so plain and simple, that they can bear only the interpretation he places on them. In the short limit of a lay review it is difficult to give the points he makes and still more difficult to condense objections.

"The Arctic Home" while it witnesses to the author's scholarly research and untiring ingenuity, leaves the impression that he found what he came to seek and fitted the texts with admirable industry. That Zend Scholars "missed the truth" which he has found, is explained by the fact that unaided by later geological science they could not understand how the happy home referred to in the Vedas could be had in the North Polar regions. Mr. Tilak, however, on the authority of geologists, speaks of the climate of the Arctic regions as having been a perpetual spring during the inter-Glacial period. The drawback to life there was the long Arctic Night, but it was this very night that illustrates the Vedic references on which the writer relies for proof of the location of the home of primitive Aryans. We should have thought that the absence of the sun which caused the long night during great part of the year would also have caused—as it does now—a fairly complete glacial season, if not epoch, round the north pole. Perpetual spring could not result, any more than it does now, unless science would teach that the Sun has little or nothing to do with heating the world. However, Mr. Tilak claims to have made his investigations or strictly scientific lines, and it is a pleasure to follow the thoroughness with which he pursues the Vedic texts and those of the Avesta, and brings them all to bear on his contention, comparing their phraseology as proving the Arctic and inter-glacial antiquity of the Aryan people. Such a view is a blow to the theories of the post-glacial origin of man, for here man—the Aryan variety—is supposed to have only migrated southwards in Asia and Europe when the unsuitable changes brought about by a glacial invasion made his original happy home uninhabitable. The interest felt and manifested in the North Pole by geologists and scientists for many years past helps to make us expect great things of it. If it gives up from its gloomy wilds the dead fact that it was the cool cradle of our race the hunt for it will be more ardent than ever. Mr. Tilak is not the only student who thinks that in Polar regions he has solved the mystery of his own origin. Many scientists agree with him "in parts." If the Vedic traditions of the inter-glacial period are, as read by this writer, a true record of the climate of the Arctic circle, and not a series of poetical licenses, then in the ages long gone by civilised man could have existed in a latitude much further north than he could now be comfortable in. The verses in the ancient Vedic writings which point to a "long revolving down," to the idea that "a year is a day and a night of the Gods" and to the long darkness, the circling of the sun in the heavens without going below the horizon for many days, the ten months day, and many other references are quoted in proof of the intimate knowledge which the Vedic writers possessed, and which, read now in the light of modern discoveries, point to the Polar regions as the only latitude of the world the Aryans of that epoch were familiar with. The ancestors of the Vedic bards must have witnessed the Polar dawn, for their frequent description of it could not have been in their imaginations alone.

Mr. Tilak divides his work into preliminary chapters in which he sums up what can be said to be known of Prehistoric Times, of the glacial period, and of the Arctic regions. He then plunges into. "The Night of the Gods," comes out into "The Vedic Dawns," and later discusses the independent evidence in the Vedas about the long day and long night, and the months and seasons, ten of the former and five of the latter, for which indeed the evidence is but legendary, supported though it is by the "Cow's Walk," series of sacrifices pointing to a ten months' year. The Vedic Myths are interpreted and made to afford references that sustain the Arctic theory, and finally the author discusses the bearing of the results arrived at on the history of primitive Aryan culture and religion. These careful researches into the meanings of the ancient Vedic writings have not delayed the longitude of the original home of the Aryan either he dwelt in Asia or Europe, but the probability seems to be in favour of a home north of Siberia, the sacred books of the Brahmins and Parsis having better preserved traditions than the peoples who lived farther West whither later migrations probably took place. The exact position is, however, still an open question. How Aryan tradition, both written and oral, was preserved is a nice point. The sweeping away of the first Arctic home by glacial action entailed the destruction of written records, but the history of the race was preserved in the "disciplined memory" of the priests who transmitted with care from generation to generation the sacred legends, and when the Aryans were settled down in a new home reduced them to writing. The lowest computation places the date of the breaking up of the Aryan Arctic home over twelve thousand years ago, and if the accuracy of its tradition, oral first, and written later, are established by modern researches in Geology and Archæology, it is a marvellous triumph for the "disciplined memory" with which Mr. Tilak credits the inter-Glacial Brahmin priests. That the attributes with which they clothed the Vedic deities were not evolved from their experiences in Central Asia, he is convinced; internal evidence proves that they must have been conceived in Polar regions where alone the splendours of the dawn, on which so many theological myths turn in the Rig-Veda, could have been observed. The glacial period and the deluge destroyed, it is true, much of the civilisation of the early Aryan, but his "natural relapse into barbarism," did not prevent his teachers preserving the tradition from which Mr. Tilak has marshalled the volume of evidence which guides him to the discovery that the true home, if not the birthplace of the Aryan, was in some not yet defined tract in the circum-polar regions at a time when ice and snow did not prevent the development of a high type of civilisation.

THE NEW DEMAND ON INDIA.

THE Sheriff of Bombay has committed an error of judgment in declining to convene a town's meeting for the purpose of discussing the new demand on India. He clearly misunderstands not only the object of the meeting, but the subject proposed to be discussed. It was to consider no political or party question that the meeting was asked. Even if it were, to deny the public its legitimate safety valve is a serious error. Prominent citizens of every political colour, and of none, signed the requisition. And to say that the measure referred to was a proposal of his Majesty's Government was certainly not quite the way to put the matter. His Majesty's Ministers assured the Parliament that no attempt would be made to saddle us with the additional burden of a Reserve in South Africa before India had been fully consulted. Government wanted our views. Mr. Brodrick did not. Indeed he would have been glad not to hear them. At Godalming, in—as it reaches us—a singularly incoherent speech, he manifested a certain amount of resentment of the protests already received. But his colleagues desired the view of the people of this country. His Excellency the Viceroy wired a vigorous protest, and the public had the fullest right to demand that it should be heard in support of the representation sent in by the Governor-General in Council. His Excellency objected to pay the British soldier the increased rate of pay which had been awarded. On arbitration, the point, as we think rightly, was given against us. But it is a widely different matter to tax us with half a million sterling towards the cost of South Africa's garrison. Nothing could be more ludicrous—if it were not unjust—than Mr. Brodrick's proposal to supply us with a reserve we do not require; and nothing could possibly be more unjust than to call upon the natives of this country to support the garrison of colonies which are practically closed to them. Those are our own views, and might have been found, to some extent, to coincide with those of a town's meeting had one been called, and on the other hand a majority might have adopted a resolution embodying a different opinion, or suggesting something in the way of compromise. There was nothing improper or illegitimate in the demand, though the Sheriff appears to think there was. People in this country—Europeans as well as natives—have little enough voice on matters concerning themselves and their pockets, and endeavouring to gag public opinion is one of the most dangerous experiments which can possibly be attempted. We do not doubt for a single moment that the Sheriff acted in good faith. But this we repeat that he committed a grave error and one which would have tended to depreciate the value of any representation which might have been made by Bombay.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

TELEGRAMS relating to the Budget Debate indicate that the Government has abandoned Mr. Brodrick's scheme. That being so, we may let the matter of the meeting rest. It is evident, however, that Lord George Hamilton, at all events, favoured the plan of taxing us. He trotted out the Russian bogey—an effete method of trying to scare the British lion, or for that matter, the Indian tiger. The advance of Russia is an admitted fact, but the point is altogether missed by our rulers at Home. They think, India will leap to arms to repel the Russian. No greater mistake could possibly be made. The Army would do all that is required of it in fighting whatsoever enemy it was called upon to oppose. But the people would not render the least help. They would prefer the British administration to continue; but they certainly would not assist to maintain it in the remotest degree, more than avoidable. "Let the Russians come if they will respect personal property," would be their reply; "Somebody must rule us; if they drive you out, all right; we are sorry to part, but must make the best terms with your successor." The sooner the friend of India at Home realises that the much-vaunted loyalty of India is nothing more than that, the better for both countries. If the desire be to improve the friendly feeling between the two countries, no attempt must be made to take an advantage of the native. And on this question of an Army Reserve, it is undeniable that Mr. Brodrick proposed a singularly unjust scheme. His idea, that India wants more troops for her protection, is absurd. India wants none. England may want more; for it is to England's interest to retain India, and India is determined that if England does retain India, it shall be at her own cost. "Why should we pay to enable England to hold us in thrall?" asked a native paper the other day; "the Russian Government may not be so enlightened as the British, but in the long run we should lose very little." And while this is the feeling of the native, it is little use asking him to pay our army to keep Russia out. As to the desirability of having reserves near India and the inability of Government to guarantee the carrying of reinforcements from England, they would have had to do it if the new South African colonies had remained Boer, and they will have to do it when occasion arises if they will not rest us under the Russian eagle. In case of a mutiny the British troops, plus Anglo-India, can hold the country until reinforcements arrive, even if they are as long coming as on the last occasion; and if we are to believe all we have been told as to the impossibility of the approach of Russia from the north, and our ability to blow the Russians into the air as they neared the passes, where is the need for holding reserves for us? Just as well keep them in Canada as in South Africa. The secret of the whole thing came out as we anticipated—in the mistaken idea prevalent as to India's extraordinary recuperative power. We have not recovered from the effects of famine, whatever may have been said, and plague is still with us swallowing up our substance. India is poor to-day as she has been any time the last half century—all that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding—and cannot afford to pay a single pie more than is absolutely necessary either for government or protection. He who says otherwise is no friend of India, no matter what his rank or position. England has been deceived as to our resources.

CRICKET TOPICS.

THE Marylebone Selection Committee has, we notice, according to a report in the home papers received in advance of the mail, definitely decided upon the composition of the cricket team which is being sent to Australia under the auspices of the Club. Mr. MacLaren's absence from the side as well as Messrs Jackson's and Jessop's inability to accompany the team robs it of any pretensions of being representative. The first named's rejection of the M. C. C's invitation is hardly to be wondered at. The man who has captained two teams to Australia and captained England vs. Australia at home is only upholding his dignity in declining to visit Australia a third time under any other captaincy but his own, and we feel a deep sympathy for Mr. MacLaren in the treatment he has received. No exception can be taken to the inclusion in a representative team of Messrs. Fry, R. E. Foster, and Warner, and Hirst, Rhodes, Hayward, Strudwick, Tyldesley, and Lilley, but in the absence of so many really great players without whom it would be impossible to regard the team as anything like representative we can predict nothing but failure for the M. C. C.'s venture. Replies accepting the invitation have not yet been received from Mr. Fry, Arnold, Relf, Braund, Lilley, Fielder, and Tyldesley, and although it is supposed that all will eventually intimate their willingness to accompany the team the M. C. C. would be in rather an awkward position were any of these players to cry off at the last moment. Were such a thing to happen it would be difficult if not impossible to fill their places by any but very ordinary players. As things are, we fear that the chances of the team making a good fight for the "ashes" seem very remote. From the Reuter's telegram it will be noticed that Yorkshire have defeated the hitherto invincible metropolitan county in the County-Championship contest, the first reverse sustained by the latter county this season. This performance of the Tykes will rank as the best they have achieved so far this season, and there are now indications that the Championship will for the fourth year in succession go to Yorkshire, as should Middlesex experience another reverse and Yorkshire not lose another match the two counties will change places in the Championship table. All the other matches in the County Championship finished on the 12th instant were drawn.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 7 a.m. on Monday next.

CHERRAPOONJI is keeping up its record by registering a fall of 18 1-2 inches of rain in the twenty-four hours.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. J. BURNETT, C.B., Commanding Poona District, was among the passengers, who arrived yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ has consented to preside at the centenary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in Simla, on the 1st September, and among other expected speakers are the Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh and the Bishop of Lahore.

IN the article on the Bengal Settled Estates Bill the measure was described as a law of primogeniture. This was, of course, a slip of the pen, as Mr. Buckland's statement in introducing the Bill shows it has been decided not to insist or rely upon primogeniture as the sole condition for the settlement of immovable property.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 306 Hindus, and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 381, the death-rate being 38·8 per mille, and the mean for the 10 previous years being 45·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Measles 2, fevers 120, bowel complaints 18, and other causes 211.

THE Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi are requested to submit to Government in the Judicial Department on the 1st of each month a return of the weapons imported during the previous month under the provisions of these orders of the Government of India. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should be requested to inform the General Manager, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, Bombay, Messrs. Treacher & Co., A. Hollis & Son, King, King & Co., William Watson & Co., Grindlay Groom & Co., Gulamhussein Allibhoy & Sons, Esufali Mahomedali & Co. and Mr. Mahomedally Noorbhoy, and such other persons as he may desire, of the orders of the Government of India.

THE Monument public-house in the Borough, where Klosowski (alias Chapman) the poisoner of three women lived, is to be pulled down.

A LITTLE boy and girl, aged twelve and nine respectively, made a balloon ascent from the Alexandra Palace with Mr. Auguste Gaudron. They are said to be the two youngest aeronauts who have made a balloon ascent.

AT a police inquiry held in Madrid in the case of a child which has been accidentally injured, the magistrate failed to obtain answers from the parents, as father and mother, as well as their three other children, were all born dumb.

A FRENCH cyclist had his bicycle stolen some six months ago. The other day while assisting some peasants at the descent of a balloon, he noticed a bicycle fixed to the car of the balloon, and, sure enough, it turned out to be his lost property.

TWO Bait excise boats, with a crew of a dozen men and a lieutenant in each, while lying in wait in a creek near Pentung, were sur

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

MR. BRODRICK'S PROPOSALS ABANDONED.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS IN ASIA.

SPEECHES BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND MR. BRODRICK.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

THE AMEER'S SUBSIDY.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord George Hamilton brought forward his Indian Budget. He said he was glad to anticipate a considerable addition to the estimated surplus, as the rainfall had removed all fear of a defective harvest. He dwelt upon the recuperative power of the Indian finance.

Regarding Mr. Brodrick's proposal he said it had been entirely misunderstood, and the opposition to the scheme was entirely based upon the belief that the Imperial Government demanded India to pay something which the Imperial ought to pay.

The advance of Russia in Central Asia was an admitted fact, and she had steadily consolidated her power and strength. But Lord George believed Asia was big enough for the two nations, and, therefore, he did not regard the advance of Russia jealously; but it was an undoubted fact that no Minister could ignore that as Russia increased her strength she increased her power of mobilisation, and every military man was compelled to admit that in certain eventualities large reinforcements must be sent to India.

The question had been exhaustively discussed, and the military authorities were unanimous on the subject.

Lord George said the Admiralty was unable to guarantee the safe transport of troops from England to India but could guarantee their transport fro South Africa to India.

He regretted, he said, the opposition to the scheme, and those who were foremost in opposing it would have ultimately to incur a much larger expenditure.

A member here asked if the scheme were dropped, and Lord George said he was awaiting a despatch from the Government of India on the subject. He certainly thought if Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener combined in objecting to the scheme we could not press upon the War Office increased expenditure, which it was ready to incur for placing a reserve at the disposal of India.

He believed in relations between India and England to benefit both, but the military obligations upon this country in connection with India had become an ever increasing military problem.

It was not from the Indian but Imperial sources that reinforcements would have to come.

Referring to Lord Curzon he said the House had been much interested in his duration of office. The past five years had been a period of exceptional activity in India, and Lord Curzon had initiated several movements with indomitable energy, and it seemed to Government to be disadvantageous if he leaves before seeing them completed. He repeated the statement he had made yesterday, and sincerely hoped Lord Curzon would be able to enter upon a fresh term under very favourable circumstances.

Lord George hoped that the appreciation of national unity and power evoked among the representatives of the Indian creeds and nationalities at the Delhi Durbar might, under the guidance of the Viceroy and the superlative services of which he was head, promote Indian education, industry, and agriculture, without progress in which she could never take a position adequate to her resources and the territory.

The motion of Mr. Spackleton that the duties on manufactured goods imposed on 1894-95 be abolished was rejected.

Earl Percy, in contesting the motion, said those who wanted India to sacrifice three-and-a-half millions should suggest other less burdensome source of revenue.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Mr. Brodrick during the debate on the Indian Budget said it was impossible for any Government considering the defensive needs of the Empire as a whole to ignore the demands of India in case of an emergency.

The South African proposal, he said, was made in the interests of India, and the alternative was a considerable increase in the permanent garrison of India. The necessity, therefore, was not due to our difficulties in Europe or any trouble forced upon India by our Imperial position but to the needs and difficulties of India herself, and such an increase would mean a very heavy charge on the taxpayers of India.

Lord George Hamilton deprecated the strong language of some of the members which with the highly coloured comments of the native press were calculated to create the impression that the Imperial Government sought to impose on India the charges which the Imperial Government ought to bear. Such a statement was absolutely unjustifiable.

If the South African proposal was abandoned some future Government of India would have to increase the permanent garrison.

It was because he favoured economy in keeping down India's milftary expenditure that he assented to the proposal of the Government for negotiating a subsidy and agreement with the Ameer similar to the agreement with his father.

He would, he said, do his utmost to secure the amelioration of the condition of the Indians already in South Africa, and unless improvement was guaranteed he would not sanction any proposals encouraging immigration.

Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons announced that until India agreed to the South African Army Scheme permanent barracks would only be erected in South Africa for fifteen thousand men.

Subsequently in the Budget Lord George Hamilton announced that India disagreed to the scheme (set forth in the telegram of the 16th ultimo, (Reuter's). The War Office, therefore, did not intend incurring expenditure in South Africa which they otherwise would have done.

In the Lobbies of the House this is construed as practical abandonment of the scheme and resumption of the old 15,000 garrison.

With the exception of the "Times" which is silent, and the "Standard" which refers to the matter only in a few colourless words, the papers generally are pleased at the abandonment of Mr. Brodrick's South African proposal.

The "Morning Post" says it is a most satisfactory announcement as the proposal seemed to be certainly based upon injustice.

The "Daily Chronicle" thanks Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener for the relief afforded to the nation's conscience.

The motion brought forward by Mr. Shackleton was rejected by 98 against 30 votes.

The papers generally condemn the Labour Members for their attack on India's finances in behalf of Lancashire, and rejoice at the increase in India's prosperity.

Several papers pay tribute to the part Lord Curzon has played in connection therewith.

In the course of his speech Lord George Hamilton mentioned that the subject of reinforcing India on an emergency had been exhaustively investigated during the past few months by a special branch of the Defence Committee, Lord George being present at all the discussions accompanied by three Anglo-Indian Generals of exceptional experience and knowledge, whilst Lord Roberts and Sir William Nicholson represented the War Office, so that every military authority present was Anglo-Indian General with personal knowledge of the question.

The investigation was conducted exclusively from an Indian standpoint with a desire to save Indian finance.

The Budget Resolution was then adopted.

Lord George Hamilton in his speech further said that the Viceroy had informed the Ameer that he might draw on the balance of the subsidy due to Abdur Rahman, but the Ameer had not yet done so.

Lord George said he objected to the establishment of a seperate white force in India, but in the event of an undue strain on our military system it might oe necessary to reconsider the question.

He believed that financially any change would not be to India's benefit.

Explaining the Budget he said it must be remembered that the Government of India was regulated by European conceptions. He was afraid that during the next year or two the existing surpluses as well as the increased income would be absorbed by the improvement we have sanctioned or are about to sanction or are about to be thrust upon the country.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE BALKANS.

BIG FIGHT NEAR MONASTIR.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANXIOUSLY WATCHING.

Latest advices from the Balkans state that the revolution has become most serious and is spreading Eastward.

A big fight has taken place near Monastir where the Consuls are endangered.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said the British Government was anxiously watching the situation in the Balkans.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Turks have captured Krushevo and fighting continues outside the town.

The court-martial has condemned to death the murderer of M. Roskowsky and his accomplice. The sentence was immediately carried into effect.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND PERSIA.

The King's speech says that he trusts that his visit to Portugal, Italy, and France has produced good results. "Nothing could exceed," said his Majesty, "the cordiality of my reception, and the recent visit of President Loubet to England has given rise to a striking exhibition of mutual good will. The situation in the European provinces of Turkey," continues his Majesty, "is still the subject of general anxiety. My Government and other Powers have used their best efforts to restrict the area of disturbance, I earnestly hope that the Austro-Hungarian reforms may effect an improvement."

Ratifications of the treaty with China, says his Majesty, have been exchanged, and portions of the treaty come into immediate operation.

I have concluded a convention with the Shah which will place our commercial relations on a more secure basis.

NEW RUSSIAN VICEROY IN THE FAR EAST.

THE AMUR AND KWANGTUNG TERRITORIES.

The Tsar has issued an Ukase appointing Admiral Alexieff Viceroy of the Far East with supreme power and responsible only to the Special Council at St. Petersburg. His Viceroyalty comprises the Amur and Kwangtung territories.

LORD SALISBURY ILL.

SUFFERING FROM EXHAUSTION.

Lord Salisbury is unwell and suffering from considerable exhaustion.

THE EXECUTIONS IN CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Lord Lansdowne referred to the horrible execution of a Chinese Journalist at Pekin, and said Government was morally bound to see pledges under which the Shanghai reformers pleaded guilty carried out.

WRECK OF A CLAN STEAMER.

THE CREW SAVED.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Steamer Clan Maclean bound to Bombay has been wrecked off Sagres in Portugal. The crew were saved.

THE PLANT AND RICKFORD CASE.

RICKFORD ACQUITTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 14.

Lieutenant Plant was to-day handed over by the Military authorities to the Civil power, and was removed to the local central jail, pending his trial at the High Court Sessions, Madras. Lieutenant Rickford was acquitted of misappropriation in respect of a hired bicycle to-day, but is being tried on charges of cheating Messrs. Spencer, Higginbotham, and Cakes, and his landlord, by issuing cheques which were dishonored. After four witnesses had been heard, the trial was adjourned to Tuesday.

LATER.

In acquitting Lieutenant Rickford on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of the hired bicylce as already wired to-day, the Magistrate observed in his order: "I attach no importance to the fact that he disposed of the bicycle at a loss through his butler or that he left hurriedly without an explanation to the bicycle agent. There is clear evidence that for days he intended to go and was getting what he could for his things. His father's letter shows that his son on June 20th had told him that he had resigned his commission, and was going to the Colonies. The whole evidence certainly proves that the accused felt himself to have got into considerable scrape, and there were other matters in which he may have had an uneasy conscience. But I am satisfied that in this bicycle affair he did not intend to commit an offence or believe himself afterwards to have committed one. I find no case made out, and discharge him in this case. The bicycle will be returned to the purchaser from whom the bicycle agent must be left to recover it or its value by a civil suit if so advised."

A SMALL grant has been sanctioned for widening and strengthening the bridges on the Quetta-Chaman Road.

THE Government of India have sanctioned funds for the provision of Lancashire boilers to work the new centrifugal pumps for pumping out graving docks in the Indian Marine yard, Bombay.

THE appointment has been approved by the Government of India of Lieutenant E. C. Hordern to officiate as Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, vice Commander Beauchamp, temporarily commanding the Indian Marine steamer Clive,

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

Lord Curzon has received a large number of congratulatory messages on his extension of office from associations and private individuals.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation has received the following reply to his telegram conveying the congratulations of the Corporation to his Excellency Lord Curzon on his acceptance of an extension of his term of office:—"Please convey to the Corporation of Calcutta his Excellency the Viceroy's cordial thanks for congratulations and good wishes contained in your telegram of yesterday."

The Calcutta Trades Association have also sent a message of congratulations.

THE BAKER STREET STRIKE.

A TELEGRAM FROM GLASGOW.

A telegram from Glasgow has been received at Calcutta, concerning the strike at Baker Street. Censorship is being exercised, and the "Times" says that the workmen on strike have partially commenced to work. Private information, however, states that the situation is still considered very serious at Baker Street.

THE CALCUTTA COPORATION PRESIDENT.

Mr. A. E. Selk, the Sanitary Engineer to the Bengal Government, acts as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation during the absence of Mr. R. F. Greer.

A SALT COMMISSION.

A small travelling Salt Commission will shortly be announced. Mr. McIntosh, of the Finance Department, will act as Secretary, and Mr Mant will officiate as Deputy Secretary, during Mr. McIntosh's absence.

THE INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

BOUNTY ON GREEN TEA.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee notify that from the beginning of the Season to the 31st July a bounty at the rate of half an anna per pound has been paid on 136,618 lbs. of green tea for the American market.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

It is notified that an open examination for the Civil Service of India will be held in London in August 1904.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army.—Captain D. J. Meagher to be Major.

Assistant Surgeon J. Crabbe and Conductors Hoare and Langford are transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Professor, Grant Medical College, has been permitted to retire with effect from next November.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Dobbin has been granted four months' extension of leave at Home.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A clause is added to the rules under the Arms Act to include such officials of Paigah nobles and larger Jagirdars of the Hyderabad State as may be authorized by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of Hyderabad territory to another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS: AUGUST 14.—Herrick, Captain, Bombay, R. A. M. C., off leave from England

Lumsden, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. G. A., off leave from England.

Pretyman, Sir Major General, Madras, G.O.C., on leave from Secunderabad.

Gibson, Captain, Madras, 1st D.L.I., on leave from Cannanore.

Hoare, Major, Madras, 4th Hussars, rejoining from South Africa.

Wenihoe, Captain, Madras, R.E. from leave from London.

Rhodes, Lieutenant, Bengal, R.F.A., from leave from England.

Young, Lieutenant, Bengal R.S. Fusiliers, from leave from England.

Henderson, Lieutenant Punjab, 17th Bombay Infantry from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURE: AUGUST 14.—Herrick-Captain, Bombay, R.A.M.C., from leave to Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 31st JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Friday afternoon, with the English mails of the, 31st July. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Berge Mr and Mrs G
Edwards Mrs F
Crozier Mr and Mrs
Adams Mr and Mrs
Megritt Mr
Thompson Mr R
Davys Mr
Rhodes Lieut W M
Young Lieut J E
Skinner Capt
Peidoaux Mr, Mrs, Miss and infant
Ellis Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cunningham Mr J A
Fry Major C J
Murray Major G F
Barton Mr E
Henriques Mr
Grant Mr
Bray Mr de S
Chisholm Mr and Mrs
Lumsden Mr W F
Stevenson Mr W R
Henderson Mr R W
Bailey Mr C
Russell Hon Victor
Connew Mr T F
Brown Capt H
Winslow Lt N E
Hoare Major R
Baliward Lieut Col
Bales Mr R C
Powell Mr E B
Hudson Mr W F

FROM BRINDISI.

Smith Lt A
Podier Mr A
Taylor Mr C R
Burnett General
Hutchinson Mr H
Chanler Mr J
Courage Mr A
Herrick Capt

FROM ADEN.—Lane Capt H Powy

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed yesterday by the P. and O. Co's steamer Oriental to Marseilles and London:—

Pretyman Maj Genl Sir GT
Adie Mr A R
Mayne Davies Mr H
Hay Capt L J
Dobson Col E F H
Scott-Elliot Capt C R
Wigley Mr F
Blair Hon Mr Justice
Armstrong Mr H
Fryer Col F C
Mann Mr H H
Gibson Capt W
Coppock Mr
Corbett Capt W A
Jones Col R G
Ryan Mr A E
Beck Revd J H
Tata Mr and Mrs N D and child
Sethna Mr F A
Nelson Wright Mr H
Thompson Lieut G
Minniken Mr G G
Chay-nan Maj L
Thwaits Lieut H S
Crowley Mr H E
Roy Mr
Kateeh Miss M E
Britton Lieut
Dillon Mr Mrs and child
Goodlet Mr James
Braxtone Mr and Mrs S
Hatton Miss
Hamilton Mrs
Bingham Genl E
Thadani Mr G S
Currie Mr

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution has been issued:—

The receipt of Mr. Leslie's letter, dated the 21st July and the 3rd August 1903, should be acknowledged and he should be requested to convey the thanks of the Governor in Council to the Committee of the Justices of the Peace, Bombay, for the trouble they have taken in the matter, and to inform them that His Excellency in Council will give the draft rules his careful consideration.

A copy of the draft rules should be forwarded to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, for the favour of the opinion of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges, with a suggestion that their Lordships should, if they think proper, obtain the opinions of the Honourable the Advocate General and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and finally favour Government with their own conclusions on the subject. A copy of the draft rules should also be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for his opinion thereon, and he should be requested to report to Government how many Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates should, if the scheme be approved, be constituted in the first instance, in what localities, and with what areas of jurisdiction.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

WITH the exception that feelers are being put forward, or what appear to be feelers for a tax on foreign manufactures so as to balance the revenue by allowing a duty to be put on real food, and the duty taken off so-called food, such as tea, &c., without any increase of the public burdens, the situation remains what it was a week ago. Mr. Balfour stands to his guns in refusing to afford facilities for a discussion at large on the fiscal policy. To use his own somewhat elegant expression he "is not such a fool as to give in to" what he describes as a mere party move, while Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman replies:—"The right hon. gentleman says this is a mere party move, and he is not such a fool as to give way to it. I think I can retort upon him in that respect. He says, "If you wish for a discussion, bring forward a motion of want of confidence. Then I will give you a day." Well, that proposal is a party move, and nobody here is such a fool as to agree to it. He has been aware all along, and any one who is acquainted with the ordinary procedure of Parliament is aware, that any division in this House on this subject would be a misleading division if the Government exercised their power over their supporters. It is undesirable to start this controversy with a false move here; it would mislead the people of the country and the people throughout the world as to the real feeling of the House of Commons, and, therefore, we have resisted the tempting proposal that the right hon. gentleman has made. But a discussion of another kind such as the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary for the Colonies, invited and urged the House to have on this subject, would have done nothing but clear the air, satisfy the public mind, and lead to the formation of a better estimate of what the people of this country really think on the subject." Although no day has been set apart for the much desired debate the opponents of "tariff reform" have not been slow to avail themselves of certain opportunities of making hay while the sun shines, to wit the debate on the Sugar Convention and the two hours debate of last Tuesday on the business of the House. In the former Mr. Winston Churchill distinguished himself by a brilliant attack on the Colonial Secretary who was once a sort of political godfather to him, and on the other Lord Hugh Cecil managed to let off one or two nasty shots at the Treasury Bench. For example he said: "They had been expressly assured that no fiscal proposals were to be made until after the general election. Then they would be allowed to discuss it. After everything had been settled they might have their little chatter. After the verdict was delivered they would have time to listen to the evidence. Therefore the Government were inconsistent in moving this motion in order that the House might have time for the discussion of less important things, while they denied any opportunity for the deliberation of the greater question. But he was not surprised that they should prefer inconsistency to the many inconveniences that would attend a more logical course of action. Nor was he surprised that they should shrink from a Parliamentary discussion which would result in exposing the fallacies of the new fiscal proposals. Yet discussion on these proposals was never more wanting than now, when on every hand were seen signs of the modification of these proposals, when the supporters of what was called by the Birmingham leaflet "Chamberlain's policy" were evidently in full retreat, assuring the country that there should be no taxation of food, or so little that it would not signify—and were seeking that protection from obloquy which was the chief privilege of the insignificant. The action of the followers of the Colonial Secretary reminded him of the lines:—

"But those behind cried 'Forward!'
And those before cried 'Back!'
And backward now and forward
Wavers the deep array;
And on the tossing sea of steel,
To and fro the standards reel;
And the victorious trumpet-peal
Dies fitfully away."

Members of the House of Commons had to go to another place to hear this great question discussed, and when they went there they were fully content. The condemnation of the new fiscal policy which ranged from the House of Lords to the miners of Durham was most satisfactory. Therefore their feelings were a great deal less heated than they had been a few days ago when the issue seemed more doubtful. Nevertheless they desired to make it clear that they did not shrink from discussion, but were anxious and longing to have it." As to the Durham miners their action in returning the Labour candidate Mr. Henderson is variously represented as both a defeat and a victory for Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Henderson is a fierce opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's policy; the Liberal Candidate, Mr Beaumont, is also a Free Trader, but he is not opposed to inquiry. The Chamberlainites its are now saying that if the votes cast for Mr. Beaumont are added to those recorded for the Conservative candidate, Colonel Vane, it shows a triumph for preferential treatment. This view, however, does not console Unionist papers like the "Standard" and the "Birmingham Post," the latter of which says:—"For our part, we should like to think that Barnard Castle had driven the last nail into the coffin of a proposal which, if persisted in, must inevitably split the Unionist Party in two." By some Liberals the success of Mr. Henderson has, apart from fiscal reasons, been received with mixed feelings for they foresee future trouble to the party unless their relations with the Labour party are conducted with great skill.

INDIA AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

Public indignation (that is not too strong a word) at the blunder committed by the Government in asking or ordering India to contribute about £400,000 a year towards the maintenance of troops in South Africa, for which South Africa is to pay nothing, is growing, and "Punch," always assure indication of public opinion, faithfully reproduces the feelings of the vast majority. "A New Trick" is how Mr. Linley Sambourne describes his admirable cartoon. A more accurate description would be "An Old Trick Repeated." The Kangaroo with its ostentatious display of the familiar flag bearing the modest inscription "Advance Australia" looks on complacently, while the courageous trainer in the person of Mr. Balfour addresses the poor terrified tiger "India," in these noble terms:—"Now then! Come up, stripes! (Aside) Daren't ask the Kangaroo." The meeting held yesterday at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, to protest against both the proposals above referred to, as well as against the additional sum to be exacted from India to provide Tommy Atkins with the higher pay he undoubtedly deserves, was very successful, but it was almost a pity that steps were not taken to make the gathering more long representative of the community as a whole. But as far as Indians and Anglo-Indians are concerned the audience could not have been better, and if, as I think is not unlikely, Lord George Hamilton means to fight his back ought to be considerably stiffened by the resolutions adopted so enthusiastically by the meeting. Sir Charles Dilke's speech in opening the proceedings was admirable and presented the case against the proposed contribution in a singularly masterly way. I can only refer to a few of his points. He stated plainly that the reason why the Admiralty say they could not guarantee the immediate transport of troops to India in case of an outbreak of war, was the difficulty of keeping open the sea. Could they wanted to know to be sure of better success in the Indian Ocean and assuming they could, was it certain that the ear-marked troops for which India had paid could be spared from South Africa? That is a point that has not been sufficiently dwelt upon. India was already charged with the whole cost of the British soldiers in India. The Crown Colonies of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, relatively richer, were not called upon to contribute to the cost of the army in anything like the Indian scale. In fact they were not to pay anything extra. This proposal was not an India Office proposal. It was not a War Office proposal. It was a Colonial Office scheme for South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain added Sir Charles Dilke had said in answer to some criticisms of Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons:—"When I find that any part of the Empire is suffering from evident and palpable injustice I think we ought to remedy that injustice, even at some sacrifice to ourselves." He asked Mr. Chamberlain to apply this principle to India. He regarded the policy of ear-marking troops in any circumstances as a heresy, but if India was to pay for British troops in South Africa then the country ought to pay India for the Indian troops we employed to fight our wars outside India. Personally he was convinced that the Indian frontier argument had been used unfairly as a makeshift for these proposals. He was not going to deny that under certain circumstances, a great danger might arise on the frontier, but this could not come suddenly, and in as much as India had been able to send two fine army corps to Afganistan, he really did not see the necessity of increasing the Army on the Western Frontier. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji purposed:—"That this meeting emphatically protests against the proposal to place upon the Indian revenues a portion of the cost for the maintenance of a garrison of British troops in South Africa, and repudiates the pretext that such garrison should be paid by India as a reserve in the interests of India, seeing that the Indian Army was largely drawn upon as a reserve for Imperial Wars in South Africa, China, and Somaliland." Mr. Navroji unfortunately, as he is apt to do, strayed off into a violent onslaught on British rule, which tired the patience of many present, and eventually led to a formal appeal to the Chairman. It is strange that Mr. Naoroji should have made such a speech on such an occasion, and should have run the risk of alienating the sympathies of those who while just as desirous as he is for India, being treated with fairness, do not share his extreme notions. The resolution was supported by Lord Welby, who is not an orator and Mr. Buchanan, M. P., who has a pleasing delivery, and who effectually replied to Lord Selbornes recent statement that India does not contribute as much as she ought to the main tenance of the Navy. Sir M. Bhownaggree, M.P., in a capital speech, which contained some fresh points, moved: "That this meeting also protests against the arbitrary fashion in which it was decided to charge the revenues of India with £786,000 per annum for the increased cost of recruitment of the British Army, a charge which the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, strongly condemned as being injurious to Indian interests." The seconder of the resolution was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, who spoke against the resolution as one whose constant endeavour had been to increase among his countrymen respect for and loyalty to British rule. The third and last resolution was as follows:—"This meeting is of opinion that, looking to the extreme poverty of the Indian masses, and their consequent sufferings from famine and pestilence, these fresh burdens will inevitably increase the distress and mortality among the population; that the imposition of these new and crushing charges will be a perversion of England's duty to India; and that no final decision should be passed until a full hearing has been granted to those who can give authentic expression to the feelings of the Indian people with regard to these proposals. This meeting appeals to the British public to prevent this undeserved blow being struck at an unrepresented and helpless people."

MR. MACNEILL, M.P., MRS. SMEATON, AND LORD CURZON.

So much publicity has been given to the matter in this country that it is impossible to pass over the petty attack which has been made on Lord Curzon within the past few days. I allude to the question asked in the House of Commons on Monday by Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., and a certain communication that has since been made to the "Daily News" by the wife of a gentleman whose claims to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma were apparently rated higher by his friends than by the Viceroy. The text of Mr. MacNeill's question is as follows:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India whether in view of the fact that the Governor General of India has obtained from the Maharajah of Benares, a suit of ivory furniture presented to a former Maharajah by the British Government for services rendered in the Indian mutiny, and which has been regarded as an heirloom in the Maharajah's family, and that in exchange for this gift the Governor General gave the Maharajah rifle of the value of about 2 guineas, he will state whether this furniture, which was sent from Benares to Calcutta by the Maharajah at his own expense to Lord Curzon at Calcutta was, in accordance with practice, deposited in the Tosha Khana or Treasure House, and after a time sold in accordance with law by auction, the proceeds being credited to the British Treasury (sic) or is in the possession of Lord Curzon, and if it is still in the possession of Lord Curzon or if it was presented to him by the Maharajah, not spontaneously but owing to suggestions, will it be immediately restored to its former owner?" Lord George Hamilton must have cabled out Mr. Swift's allegations to Simla, for he was ready with a full answer. "I have," said the Indian Minister, "ascertained the following facts from the Viceroy. The ivory furniture in question, which was said to have belonged to a former British Resident, was lying in an unoccupied house in a very dilapidated condition. The Viceroy having ascertained that the Maharajah took no interest in it, offered to buy it. The Maharajah declined the offer, said he would present it, but the Viceroy explained that, according to Toshakhana rules, he could not accept a present. Having ascertained that the Maharajah, who was fond of sporting weapons, would like a first-rate rifle, the Viceroy ordered one at a cost of £31, which he exchanged for the furniture. The furniture, after it had been restored at a cost of £30 by the Viceroy, was valued by an expert as worth £100. Two or three days later the "Daily News" gave special prominence to a letter signed "Marion Smeaton" who with characteristic artlessness, the Editor hastens to explain, is the wife of "the Hon. Donald Smeaton." This lady's "attention has been drawn" to Mr. MacNeill's inquiry and to Lord George Hamilton's reply. Stray threads connected with this incident having fallen into her hands in India perhaps she may be permitted to straighten the crooked weaving of the Secretary of State's specious answer. And this is how the fair weaver—fair at any rate in one sense—performs the task which a stern sense of duty imposes upon her. "While travelling in the North-West Provinces, I was hospitably invited by the Maharajah to rest a day at Benares in his great-house, Nardesur. His Dewan (Minister), who received me, apologised for the bareness of the state-room, explaining that the fine old suit of carved ivory furniture presented to an ancestor of the present Maharajah for services to the British Government had been taken by the Viceroy, who had intimated his desire to possess it. This, to a native gentleman is equivalent to a command, so the Maharajah received "in exchange" a rifle (which a well-known sportsman in the district valued at about 30 guineas) and sent his heirloom at his own expense to Calcutta. There I saw part of it at the School of Art, being repaired under the supervision of Mr. Haxell (sic) the superintendent, who declared the exquisite painted carvings to be unique, and though said to have cost originally a thousand pounds to be now practically priceless. To anyone, like myself, who, has seen the carvings, the idea that they are worth, as is declared, but £100 is ridiculous. My memory still retains visions of the exceeding beauty of the delicately-tinted wreaths of flower and leaves, which formed the bands of the couches, chairs, and stools—incrustations, as it were, in solid ivory, of old-world broideries." She continues:—"The Maharajah was most reluctant to part with his possession, and actually consulted the Commissioner of the Division as to whether he was bound to give it up. The Commissioner, to his honour, be it said, promised to stand by the Maharajah if he refused; but pressure being applied from high quarters, the Maharajah, alas! yielded and in the end, with the submissive courtesy of the East, expressed his pleasure in making the gift." One adds:—"Fair play, honesty of purpose and consideration in dealing with native Chiefs have hitherto been conspicuous qualities in our Indian administrators, they have, to say the least, been compromised in this transaction." How amiable! How charitable! How magnanimous! The "Star" which knows almost as much about things Indian as does Mr. Hyndman says:—"The Hon. Mrs. Smeaton's husband has spent over 30 years in India and Burmah. He is now Financial Commissioner of Burmah, and a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council—costs so high that on the one hand they guarantee the authenticity of Mrs. Smeaton's information, and, on the other, they make it almost impossible for Mr. Smeaton to long remain in them under Lord Curzon." Evidently they have not yet heard in Stone Cutter Street that Mr. Smeaton who is not now the Hon. Mr. Smeaton, retired from the service nearly a year ago, and that for some time past he has been before a Scottish Constituency as a Radical Candidate. Such is political fame in the British Isles.

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

The ex-Bombay civilian, M. T. Hart Davies, who was obliged to retire from his hopeful candidature for Rotherhithe, owing to an affection of the eyes, now completely cured, has not had long to wait to find the Liberals of another Constituency anxious to secure him as their representative. He has accepted a unanimous invitation from North Hackney to stand as the Liberal Candidate for that division at the coming general election. The sitting member is a Conservative, the popular Mr. W. R. Bonsfield, K. C, who has been in possession since the death of that eminent Anglo-Indian official, Sir Lewis Pelly, eleven years ago, and who since his first election has gone through three contests increasing his majority each time. At the bye-election in 1892 his majority was 969; in 1892 it was, 1519; in 1895 it was 2,265, and in 1900 it attained the enormous total of 2,568. Hence it might be supposed that Mr Hart-Davies is entering upon a task that cannot be expected to bring him either success or glory; but it is no reflection upon previous Liberal candidates to say that he stands head and shoulders above any of them, and that if there is anything in the science of political meteorology he has at least as good a chance as had the Liberals in 1885 when Sir Lewis Pelly's majority was only a little over 400, although the Conservative party was not divided as it is to-day. Mr. J. D Rees has not yet definitively accepted the position of Liberal Candidate for the Montgomery District, but he has taken a house in the neighbourhood and this looks like business. John Bright's eldest son was Liberal candidate three years ago and came within 169 of winning the seat so Mr. Rees cannot be said to be indulging in an absolutely forlorn hope. At the same time the sitting member, Col Pryce-Jones, is, from his local influence, a strong opponent, and Mr. Rees has not got a dead certainty. Apart from politics, Mr. Rees's return is to be desired from an Indian point of view, as he is an effective and lucid speaker. But I am afraid that if he gets in, he will be a thorn in the side of some pretentious people, who, in some cases upon extremely slender grounds, put themselves forward here as authorities on Indian questions.

As the result of the compromise of proceeding, in the Probate Division, the Western Synagogue, St. Albans-place, will come into possession of between £10,000 and £12,000, left by the late Mrs Judah Varicas, formerly engaged in the tobacco trade. Other charities, to be selected by the executors, will be similarly benefited.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

LAST evening a meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. There was a fairly large attendance of members of the Senate.

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban proposed and Mr. N. A. Moos seconded that, as recommended by the Syndicate, Captain Scudamore, Principal, College of Science, be appointed to the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and it was agreed to.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Principal M. Macmillan moved that as recommended by the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate and subject to confirmation by the Chancellor, the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law be conferred, under section 2 of Act I of 1883, upon Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M. A., C.I.E., on the ground that he was, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree. In support of his motion, he said he had a very pleasant duty to perform in proposing that the honorary degree of Doctor in Laws, should be conferred on Dr. Bhandarkar. Fortunately it did not require much eloquence on his part to show that Dr. Bhandarkar was under the words of the Act a person of eminent position and attainments, and a proper person to receive such a degree. Dr. Bhandarkar's reputation as a Sanskrit Scholar was so great, that it was hardly necessary for him to do more than to give a bare enumeration of his principal contributions to Sanskrit literature. Dr. Bhandarkar might be said to have laid the foundation of modern Sanskrit Scholarship in Western India by his first and second books in Sanskrit, and by the instruction he gave as Professor of Oriental Languages at the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges. As early as the year 1874, he had the honour of being invited by Government to attend the Oriental Congress in London. Circumstances prevented him from being able to accept the invitation, but he sent a paper on the Nasik Cave Inscriptions. In the year 1886 he was able to attend the Vienna Congress and read a paper there, and other papers were read at the subsequent Congresses. He translated a work for the series of the Sacred Books of the East. The translation was approved by Max Muller, but was not included in the series owing to some disagreement about the conditions. The work, he believed, existed in manuscripts. Principal Macmillan then mentioned some of the more important works in Sanskrit published by Dr. Bhandarkar, and also the several European literary institutions which had conferred honorary degrees upon him and proceeded to remark that some of these were volumes including with not only Oriental but also Western learning, combined with critical acumen such as distinguished Western scholars. Surely it was high time that the Bombay University should wipe away from it all the reproach of not giving due honour to an old graduate, and he confidently anticipated that the Senate would unanimously and cordially support the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate. (Applause).

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, in supporting, Professor Macmillan's proposition said it seemed to many of them that the honour which it was now proposed to confer on Dr. Bhandarkar had been too long delayed, that his own country should have been among the first, and not the very last, to show its appreciation of the learned Doctor's real scholarship and his life-long devotion to the cause of Sanskrit learning. Professor Macmillan had read out to them a list of the distinctions which several learned Societies in Europe had already conferred upon Dr. Bhandarkar. They would see from it that they now came last on the scale, after almost every country of Europe had marked its sense of Dr. Bhandarkar's great scholarship and his distinguished services to the cause of Sanskrit learning. However, it was better late than never; and the speaker sincerely rejoiced that the Syndicate had at last come forward with a proposal which, if accepted—as he hoped and trusted, would be the case—would wipe out a just reproach against themselves. One acknowledgment it was due to this University to make, that it had so far used its power to confer this honorary degree of LL. D. with the greatest judgment and discrimination. Mr. Gokhale did not think that any one would dispute the learned Doctor's position and attainments as a scholar, but that was not his only claim on the recognition of this University. As a teacher of Sanskrit for more than thirty years, he had done more than most men to place high ideals—plain living and high thinking—a quest of truth and devotion to learning for its own sake—before the younger generation of his countrymen, and his influence in this respect had been second only to that of Dr. Wordsworth. There were, he believed, many both in this Hall and outside it, who had been Dr. Bhandarkar's pupils within college walls, and who on relation to him as pupils had not terminated when they left those walls as one of such men, he (Mr. Gokhale) deemed it his duty to bear testimony to the great value of the influence which Dr. Bhandarkar had exercised all these years on their thoughts and their lives; and it was to him a great pleasure that he should be enabled to take part in this movement to honour one who so richly deserved to be honoured at the hands of this University. (Applause). The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

The Vice-Chancellor said:—Without leaving the chair and at the risk of being out of order, I shall like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Senate on the decision at which it has now arrived, in regard to the remarks which fell from the hon. Mr. Gokhale I may be permitted to say that one of the first subjects to which I gave my attention on assuming the Office of Vice-Chancellor was this

...ale and Pavieli to the wickets, and Sale opened his score by cutting Bulsara for a couple. Two balls later, however, Sale was clean bowled. This disastrous commencement practically shattered any chances which the Presidency might have had. Cheetham filled the vacancy and played the last two balls of the over without scoring. Faviell faced Mistry at the other end; and made an uppish drive for a couple. Bulsara's second over was a maiden; and Faviell increased his score by a single by pulling Mistry. The first four overs, however, had only produced four runs. The next over saw the fall of another wicket. Off a low leg glance Faviell was caught by K. B. Mistry at short leg, this being Bulsara's second success. Two wickets were down for 5 runs. A heavy cloud passing over the ground influenced the light very badly. Langhorne opened his score by a fluky stroke between point and third man, which Meherhomji very nearly caught, and Cheetham made his first single by pulling Bulsara. Langhorne gave another chance of being caught in the slips off Bulsara, but during the next over he was given out leg-before to Mistry. Three wickets were thus down for 8 runs. Ten went up as the result of half an hour's play. But the rot continued. Cheetham snicked one of Bulsara's deliveries to Kanga at the wicket, the fourth wicket falling for 12 runs. Carroll made the first hit of the innings getting Bulsara to leg very nicely, and he drove the same bowler for a couple.

AN ATTRACTIVE PARTNERSHIP.

Weatherby hit out at Mistry in the following over and brought up 20 by a capital hit to square leg which reached the boundary. Carroll also increased his score by a snick to leg for a couple, and in hitting out at Bulsara's next ball gave a bad chance of being caught and bowled. Bulsara, however, had to turn on the ball, and missed the chance. At a quarter to four o'clock a smart shower came and drove the players to the tents. The delay, however, was only momentary, and bright cricket was witnessed for a short time when the game was resumed. At 31 Pavri went on in place of Bulsara, and he bowled a maiden at his first attempt. Forty went up in the course of the next two overs. Weatherby made a very pretty cut to the Cruickshank road boundary, and the rain then came on again and forced another break in the game. The game was delayed about half an hour, and on the resumption Weatherby hit Mistry to leg for four, all run, afterwards cutting him splendidly to the off boundary for three. Fifty went up amid applause, and bright cricket followed. Both Carroll and Weatherby seemed to have got the measure of the bowling. Weatherby made four, all run, by a beautiful hit to leg off Pavri, and he followed this by a lovely snick to leg which also produced four. Pavri gave place to Bulsara at 76, but Carroll immediately put him to leg for three. In the next over, however, in attempting to hit Mistry he stepped out, and was very smartly stumped by Kanga. Five wickets were down for 78, Carroll having made 28 by clever and attractive cricket. Monteath was the next comer, and after his arrival Weatherby continued to hit out. Several times he got Bulsara away, and once sent him to the leg boundary beautifully. Ninety went up at five minutes o five, but in the next over Monteath was caught at the wicket off Mistry. The sixth wicket fell at 90, Weatherby being not out 48. Sinclair was the next comer, and he played through the remainder of Mistry's over without scoring. Weatherby, however, hit a single, which brought Sinclair to the batting end again, and he was clean bowled by the first ball he received from Bulsara—seven wickets for 91. McDonough, who filled the vacancy, opened his account with a single off Bulsara, and he afterwards hit Mistry to leg for a couple. However from the next ball but one he was smartly stumped by Kanga, (8 for 94.) Weatherby brought up his fifty by a short drive in the direction of cover, and two overs later the century was signalled as the result of a single by the same batsman. Mistry, of Ajmere, took the place of K. B. Mistry at 110. At the other end one of Bulsara's balls got up and struck John over the forehead. This necessitated a short delay, but on the resumption he played through the remainder of the over without mishap. Two overs later Weatherby was run out. This was a most unfortunate ending to a really brilliant innings, without doubt the best innings of the match. His score of 66 contained seven fours, three threes, and four twos. The ninth wicket fell at 116, and Walcott, who was the next comer, was clean bowled by the first ball he received from Bulsara. The match was thus won by the Parsees by 114 runs. Below are the full scores and bowling analysis :—

PARSEES.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B D Kanga, c John, b McDonough	14	c Faviell, b McDonough	17	
F Colabawalla, c Faviell, b McDonough	12	b Chestham	20	
R M Mistry, b Carroll	56	c Weatherby, b Cheetham	40	
R P Meherhomji, c Sale, b McDonough	2	b Faviell	8	
D E Mistry, c Walcott, b McDonough	2	c Sale, b Faviell	9	
D D Kanga, c Sale, b John	28	b Cheetham	3	
J D Mody, c Faviell, b John	3	b-w-w, b Cheetham	12	
D M Rajs (semior), not out	25	b John, b Cheetham	31	
Dr M E Pavri (captain), b Cheetham	2	b McDonough	1	
K B Mistry, c John, b Sale	11	c Sinclair, b McDonough	9	
M D Bulsara, run out	3	not out	1	
Extras	13	Extras	1	
Total	170	Total	161	

Fall of wickets :—1 for 22, 2 for 35, 3 for 55, 4 for 78, 5 for 117, 6 for 119, 7 for 130, 8 for 148, 9 for 167, 10 for 170.

Fall of wickets :—1 for 2, 2 for 11, 3 for 38, 4 for 91, 5 for 92, 6 for 104, 7 for 108, 8 for 126, 9 for 159, 10 for 161.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonough	20	3	53		18	4	33	5
John	19	2	53	2	6	2	9	0
Cheetham	9	1	25	1	11	3	23	3
Sale	5	2	7	1	10	1	35	0
Carroll	4	0	9	0	4	0	12	0
Faviell	3	0	12	0	10	3	18	2

PRESIDENCY.

	1st Innings	2nd Innings.	
Lieut W F O Faviell, l-b-w, b Bulsara	5	c Mistry, b Bulsara	3
Mr E L Sale, b K M Mistry	6	b Bulsara	2
Mr H Cheetham, b Pavri	15	c Kanga, b Bulsara	2
Lieut A F J Langhorne, c K B Mistry, b K M Mistry	5	l-b-w, b Mistry	1
Lieut B M Carroll, c and b K M Mistry	0	st Kanga, b Mistry	28
Lieut J F Weatherby, c Mody, b K M Mistry	8	run out	66
Mr J Monteath, c Colabawalla, b K M Mistry	0	c Kanga, b Mistry	1
Mr H D Sinclair, c Colabawalla, b K M Mistry	0	b Bulsara	0
Lieut J McDonough, c and b K M Mistry	8	st Kanga, b Mistry	3
Mr H. C John, not out	6	not out	5
Mr W S Walcott, b Pavri	0	b Bulsara	0
Extras	16	Extras	5
Total	69	Total	116

Fall of wickets :—1 for 11, 2 for 12, 3 for 18, 4 for 20, 5 for 31, 6 for 41, 7 for 41, 8 for 57, 9 for 69, 10 for 69.

Fall of wickets :—1 for 2, 2 for 5, 3 for 8, 4 for 15, 5 for 78, 6 for 90, 7 for 91, 8 for 91, 9 for 110, 10 for 116.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Bulsara	13	8	16	1	19	3	44	5
K M Mistry	24	12	26	7	19	5	42	4
K B Mistry	6	4	10	0	2	1	3	0
Pavri	4	0	1	2	6	2	22	0

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"That is I" asked he roughly. "Without the regard they owe to your rank." "But you know I wish to be your friend." "The greater must be my respect for you." Not getting the better of her he got up with a certain impatience and said, "Come and dance with me." "Had you asked me first I should have danced, now I want to go." "Have you not then danced with any one?" "No, Excellency." "Then you will not dance with me?" "That is I cannot." "Absolutely?" The Duke seeing himself balked was in a ferment of rage, and left her with an air of nonchalance. Learning that her groom awaited her below with the horse, she took leave of Marietta who saw her to the door of the ball-room. Giuliano Salviati was there to escort her downstairs. He proffered his arm which she at first refused, but fearing lest her persistence might give rise to scandal, she tremblingly and with ill-grace took it. The incorrigible libertine, seeing himself alone with her on the stairs, allowed himself attentions which made her tremble with rage and crimson with shame. She did not know what to decide on, as she rode back home. Was she to report it to her husband? It would be the talk of the town. Uncertain she stepped into her mansion and enquired if Luigi had returned. On being told he had not, she resolved on keeping it to herself and staying indoors never accepting an invitation to a party or a dance.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEWALA,

A German writer, in connection with the centenary of the Cologne Gazette, has bethought him to publish a few illustrations of the journal's traditional tendency to swin with the political tide. Thus, in 1802, its leading article exclaims in rhapsody "Hail to Bonaparte, whom thou sendest from Celestial heights, O Goddess of Peace. In 1811 His Majesty the King of Rome has deigned to take to his wet nurse. In 1815 (after Waterloo): The French are our hereditary enemies. Again, on January 1, 1848, the Gazette contained a powerful philippic against the German revolutionists and in support of the King and the high Conservative ascendancy. By March 18 of that year, however, the revolutionists seemed likely to win, and six days later the Gazette wrote: The spirit of falsehood has been vanquished by the spirit of truth. On the barricades of Berlin the perfidious spirit of reaction has found a second Jena.

Florilina!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilina" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilina" being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY STATIONS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, July 24 Sir Thomas Dewar asked the first Lord of the Treasury: If the Defence Committee will consider the desirability of establishing wireless telegraphy stations at strategic points in Northern India, and at selected British ports in the Far East.

Mr. Balfour: The question of the most desirable places for the establishment of wireless telegraphy stations is one which is constantly under the consideration of the Government Departments, and the eastern portions of the empire are not omitted from their survey.

THE PLAGUE DISASTER IN THE PUNJAB.

Sir Charles Cayzer asked the Secretary of state for India: Whether he has received the report of the commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the cause of the Mulkowal disaster, in the Punjab where 19 people died of tetanus after plague inoculation; and, if so, will he state on what action he intends to take on the recommendation of the commission with a view to re-establishing confidence in anti-plague inoculation; and will he lay the papers before the House.

Lord George Hamilton: The report has reached me and is under consideration. It is confined to ascertaining the circumstances which led to the issue of impure plague prophylactic from the Bombay laboratory in the autumn of 1902, and the person responsible for the same. The question of process to be used in future for the preparation of the fluid, or of the organisation of the laboratory, was not referred to the Commission, and is not dealt with in their report. Measures had previously been taken by the Government to re-establish confidence by reverting to the former method of preparing the prophylactic, and by strengthening the staff of the laboratory. At the present stage I am unable to state what orders will be issued upon the report, or whether the papers can be laid before the House.

INDIAN MILITARY CHARGES.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree asked the Prime Minister if, in view of the differences of opinion existing between the Government of India at home and in India and the War Office as regards the liability of the India Exchequer to pay an annual sum of 780,000l. on account of the increase in the pay of the British soldier, he will give the House an opportunity for discussing and pronouncing a decision on the policy which necessitates this addition to the military burdens of India.

Mr. Balfour: The policy refrred to is one which concerns the Army as a whole, whether in India or in England. The necessity of augmenting the pay of the British soldier was discussed at great length last year, and it is impossible now to reopen the question.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

On Monday, July 27th Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: What was the date of the signature of the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Persia, and the date of its ratification; when was the communication made by the British Government to the Persian Government in regard to the modification or interpretation of Article II. of the Convention; and what were the terms of the communication thus made.

Viscount Chanborne: The date of signature was Feb. 9 last; the date of the exchange of ratification was May 27 last. Sir Arthur Hardinge was instructed on March 9 that his Majesty's Government were anxious that it should be made clear before ratification that in our view the words "most favoured nation" did not preclude preferential treatment by one part of the empire to another.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman: Will the noble lord say whether it is the case that this treaty is now to be had—that the copies of it have been withdrawn for the purpose of correction.

Viscount Cranborne: Yes. The nature of the correction is this. The signature of the Persian plenipotentiary was not inserted in the papers originally laid. The Persian plenipotentiary signed the Persian text, and it ought to have been included in the papers.

GIFTS TO THE VICEROY.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the Governor-General of India has obtained from the Maharaja of Benares a suit of ivory furniture presented to aformer Maharaja by the British Government for services rendered in the Indian Mutiny, and which has been regarded as an heirloom in the Maharaja's family, and that in exchange for this suit of furniture a new suit of the Maharaja in rifts of the value of about 20 guineas, he will state whether this furniture, which was sent from Benares to Calcutta by the Maharaja at his own expense to Lord Curzon at Calcutta, was in accordance with practice regarding the Toshe Khana or Household and after a time sold in accordance with law by auction, the proceeds being credited to the British Treasury, or is in the possession of Lord Curzon; and, if it is still in the possession of Lord Curzon, on what ground it was presented to him by the Maharaja, not spontaneously but owing to suggestion, will it be immediately restored to its former owner.

Lord G. Hamilton: The suit of furniture in question, which was said to have belonged to a former British Resident was lying in an unpacked state in a very dilapidated condition. The Viceroy having ascertained that the Maharaja took no interest in it,offered to buy it. The Maharaja declined the offer and said he would present it, but the Viceroy explained that according to Toshe Khaun rules he could not accept the present. Having ascertained that the Maharaja, who was fond of sporting weapons, would like first-rate rifle, the Viceroy ordered one at the cost of 60l., which was exchanged for the furniture. The furniture, after it had been restored at a cost of 30 l. by the Viceroy, was valued by an expert as being worth 100 l.

COST OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether the decision of the War Office imposing an annual addition of 780,000l. to the cost of British troops maintained in India, in consequence of the increase in the pay of the British soldier, was concurred in by the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.

Mr. Brodrick: The reply is in the affirmative.

MILITARY STAFF APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Pirie asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the practice, by which the general officers commanding the Madras, Bombay, and Punjab Frontier Army Corps have hitherto selected officers for the Staff and other appointments in their commands, having been abolished, and this function having been placed entirely in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief in India, who together with his military secretary, have had no previous experience of that country or personal knowledge of officers serving there in the British and Native Armies, he will, with the view of conforming with the principles of decentralisation and of giving individual responsibility and authority to the largest possible number of superior officers, further consider the matter.

Lord George Hamilton: When the presidential army system was abolished as long ago as 1894 the power of appointing officers to the higher staff appointments was necessarily transferred to the Commander-in-Chief, India, because these appointments are held by officers of high rank selected from the whole of India. But all the lower staff appointment from deputy-assistant adjutant-general and deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at command headquarters downwards, are still made by the lieutenant generals of the various commands. A classified list of staff appointments, together with the name of the sanctioning authority in each case, will be found in Army Regulations, India, Vol. II., Part A, paragraph 259, and, as at present advised, his lordship sees no reason for modifying it.

INDIAN LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If the consideration of the report by the Government of India on the subject of permitting indentured Indian labour for the African colonies is completed, and if so, what conditions are agreed upon; and further, in case of any difference of opinion existing regarding the conditions between the Government of India and the African colonial authorities, will he state what course he intends to pursue.

Lord George Hamilton: I am not aware of any report by the Government of India on the subject of Indian labour in the South African colonies, but communications have passed between this country and India on the matter; no arrangements, however, have as yet been made. If a difference of opinion should arise between the Indian and South African authorities, the course taken by the Government must depend on the nature of the difference.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE.

On Tuesday, July 28, Sir M. Bhownaggree, asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of the fact that it is stated in the Board of Trade return, presented recently to the House, that the imports into the United Kingdom fell from £32,231,000l. in 1901 to £28,724,000l. in 1902, whether the export from India to other British possessions and to foreign countries have increased during the period; and, if so, by how much in each case.

Lord George Hamilton: The Indian trade return give the value of the exports of Indian produce and manufac ure (excluding treasure) from India to British possessions and to foreign countries in 1891-1892 and 1901-1902, respectively as follows:—

	(In tens of rupees) 1891-1892	1901-1902	Increase.
To British possessions (excluding the United Kingdom)	Rx. 20,780,000	Rx. 23,362,000	Rx. 5,6 3,000
To foreign countries	49,310,000	63,447,000	14,137,000

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARMY CHARGES.

Sir C. Dilke asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether any increase would be proposed in the contribution to Army charges of the Straits, Ceylon and other colonies towards the increased cost of the pay of the British Army in respect of which 780,000l. per annum was to be charged upon the revenues of India.

Mr. Balfour: Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, Hong Kong, and Mauritius now pay certain percentages of their revenues towards the cost of the garrisons of those colonies. Those percentages were fixed by agreement, with the concurrence of the Treasury and the War Office, but they are independent of any increase that may be made in the cost of the garrisons.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL POLICY OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Mansfield asked the Secretary of State for India: Has the Indian Government been asked, or will it be asked to take part in the inquiry into the fiscal policy of the country and the self-governing colonies.

Lord George Hamilton: The Government of India will be fully consulted on the question.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, July 29, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Will he state how many Indian students presented themselves at the entrance examination of Cooper's Hill College, and how many were selected for the Indian Services during the last three years; whether, seeing that the number of selected Indian students is limited to two, even if more are included in the list of successful candidates, and that the admission of the two Indian students is left to the discretion of the principal of the college, irrespective of the merits of the candidates, he will say whether the candidates are selected according to the order of merit, whether the results of the entrance examinations are made public and, if not, weather he will state the reasons for such a course.

Lord George Hamilton: During the last three years 13 Indians presented themselves at the entrance examination for Cooper's Hill College; of these, eight were unsuccessful. Of the remaining five, one, who was nominated for the telegraph service has for private reasons resigned; two have obtained, or are about to obtain appointments; the other two are still students at the college. The candidates are selected in order of merit, as shown by the entrance examination, subject only to their possessing the qualifications laid down in the published prospectus of the college; and the result of the examination is communicated to the candidates individually.

MR. ROBERTSON'S REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAY.

On Thursday, July 30, Mr. Ashton asked the Secretary of State for India: If it is his intention to publish in this country the report of Mr. Thomas Robertson, the Special Commissioner sent to India to report on the Indian railways, and, if so, when it will be procurable.

Lord George Hamilton: I stated on the 2nd instant in reply to a question, that I hoped that copies of Mr. Robertson's report would shortly be distributed. A considerable number of copies have now been received from India, and they will be distributed without delay.

TYPHUS FEVER AND CHOLERA AT QUETTA.

Mr Sehwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Has any report been received from the chief medical officer at Quetta, or through the political department at Simla, regarding the outbreak of typhus fever among the workmen on the Nushki-Seistan railway route and cases of cholera at Quetta, and can some report be presented showing what progress has been made with the earthwork on that desert route, describing the sanitary conditions and the question as to water supply that is likely to affect the construction of the line and the future facilities for traffic such as the Nushki-Seistan Railway is intended to offer.

Lord George Hamilton: A railway is being constructed from Quetta to Nushki but no proposal for its extension from Nushki towards Seistan has been made or sanctioned. I have no information as to the prevalence of epidemics among the workers on the Quetta-Nushki Railway, but I have heard that there is an epidemic of typhus at Quetta fand in other parts of Baluchistan. Cholera is also reported near Quetta and at Nushki.

THE PATIALA STATE.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty continued at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the hearing of a suit brought by the Council of Regency of the Patiala State against Messrs. William Watson and Co. and Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The plaintiffs are Sirdar Gurumukhan, Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hussein, Lalla Bhagwandas, the president and members of the Council of Regency, and H. H. Maharaja Bhupender Singh, the Maharaja of Patiala, by his duly appointed agent, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Accountant-General on deputation to the Patiala State. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant had failed and was represented by the Official Assignee, who was the third defendant.

The plaintiffs' claim was that it might be declared that under the circumstances set out in the plaint the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no power to pledge with the defendants, William Watson and Co., and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no power to take in pledge from the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 referred to in the plaint and that any such pledge was wholly void, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., acquired no property whatever in any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 which might have come to their hands. In any event it might be declared that the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no authority to give the defendants, William Watson and Co., any power of sale, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no authority to sell any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 contrary to the terms agreed on by the agreement of the 31st August, 1898, referred to in the plaint, &c.

Mr. Raikes said he was asked last night by his lordship, if he had any authorities in support of the point raised by him in regard to the amendment of the written statement at the present stage of the case. The learned counsel cited several cases in support of his contention, and argued that all those cases showed that the courts were always in favour of the amendment unless there was a prejudice to the other side, or that there had been a dishonest attempt, neither of which could be suggested in the present case. He accordingly asked for leave at that stage to amend the written statements.

Mr. Lowndes did not deny that the Court had a general discretion to allow an amendment at any stage of the proceedings, but that discretion would not be duly exercised by allowing an amendment in answer to the plaintiffs' case when such an agreement had never even been mentioned.

His lordship deferred his decision in the matter.

Mr. C. A. Randle was then further examined by Mr. Raikes, and his evidence was substantially the same as was referred to by Mr. Raikes in his speech opening the case for the defence.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF THE CASE.

During the examination of Mr. Randall an application was made by consent of counsel for an adjournment of the suit to Monday the 17th instant. Counsel stated that in all probability a settlement would be arrived at and his Lordship might thus be saved the trouble of trying the suit out.

The case was therefore adjourned.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN JAPANESE FIRMS.

According to the latest investigation of the Government authorities, the foreign capital invested in Yokohama alone totals Ys. 25,225,500. Estimating the amount of foreign investments throughout the country at double the figures, the net profit calculated at 10 per cent. that is, Ys. 4,845,3000, goes into the pockets of foreign capitalists annually. The follow log is the list of foreign investments in various firms:

	Capital. yen.	Foreign. investments. yen.
Nippon Electric Co.	250,000	128,000
Tokyo Trading Co.	150,000	6,250
Mural Bros & Co.	10,000,000	2,000,000
Nippon Distilling Co.	800,000	40,000
Yokhama Raw Silk Co.	1,000,000	55,000
Akazawa Mining Co.	5,000	2,000
Osaka Gas Co.	4,000,000	45,52.0

The capital of the above seven companies aggregates to Ys. 15,105,2 0, of which the foreign investment total Ys. 30,017 90. Taking the rate of dividend at 8 per cent. per annum on an average, the sum of Ys. 243,803 is being actually paid on foreign capital. The capital of the foreign enterprises carried on under the name of Japanese subjects throughout the Empire is roughly estimated at one million yen, which makes a net profit amounting to some eighty thousand yen.

"COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND."

UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH SCHOLARSHIP

It is not generally known that a scholarship value £100 a year tenable for two years is open to any female student (resident of India) who wishes to complete her Medical Education in England and to qualify for the English Medical Register. The candidate must be recommended to the Central Committee by the Bombay Branch of the Dufferin Fund. The conditions attached to the grants are—I.—That the candidates must be natives or residents of India. II.—That they must be recommended to the United Kingdom Branch by the Central Committee. III. That they must be women who have already had experience of practical medical work in India and not young students. IV.—That they must not remain in Europe for more than two years. V.—The Central committee will be asked to advise the United Kingdom Branch in each case as to the financial position of the student, giving particulars of the grants she may be receiving from any other Branch or Municipality. VI.—The students themselves will be asked to fill a paper stating all particulars as to their age, education, qualifications, references and previous employment. VII.—They will be required to report themselves to the Assistant Secretary of the Fund in London on arrival, and twice a year during their stay in England. VIII.—They may arrange to study in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin as is most convenient to them. IX.—They will be expected to qualify for the English Medical Register X.—Should a student be able to qualify in one year a part of the grant-in-aid for the second year may be given her by special permission of the Executive Committe, but in this case her scholarship will not be considered vacant till the end of the second year. Applications should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin Fund (Bombay Branch) 9, Apollo Street, Bombay.

The so-called "Old curiosity Shop" in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, "Immortalised by Dickens" as the legend over the front of the two houses (13 and 14) that compose it tells us, has been sold to an American, and will eventually be taken to America in pieces, to be re-set up there as the veritable "Curiosity Shop" of Charles Dickens.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR

GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

"Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."—

PROF. IMMERMANN,
University of Basle.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 31.

HOME.

Accidents.—At a Glasgow railway terminus, on the 27th, an accident to an excursion train killed 15 persons and injured many others.—Four men were killed that day at the Dudley Wood Colliery, and two, father and son, by the breaking of a motor-car wheel.

Anglo-French Relations.—The Lord Mayor received at the Mansion-house on the 23rd the French legislators then in London. The visitors returned to France on the 25th.—The King, replying to a message from the French visitors, cordially shares in their wish that the good relations they have established with members of the British Parliament may contribute to the consolidation of the world's peace.

A Record Run to Brighton was on Sunday accomplished by a London, Brighton, and South Coast train, which traversed the 51 miles in 49 minutes.

Barnard Castle Election.—Mr. Henderson (Labour) was returned last week by 3,370 votes against 3,323 for Colonel Vane (Conservative) and 2,909 for Mr. Beaumont (Liberal).

Cricket.—On Friday Notts beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 250 runs.—At the Oval on Saturday Mr. Warner's Eleven beat the Philadelphians by 193 runs; Kent beat Somerset by 130, Sussex drew with Leicestershire, Surrey beat Hampshire by the nine wickets, Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by the 69 runs, and Essex beat Lancashire by 8 wickets.—This week Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 133 runs but rain prevented nearly all play in other matches.

Ireland.—The King on the 23rd presented colours to the Royal Hibernian Military School and addressed the boys. At noon a review was held by the King in the Phœnix Park. Their Majesties afterwards attended a race meeting in Phœnix Park dined with the Duke of Connaught at the Royal Hospital, and held a Court at the Castle.—On the 24th the King visited the Guinness's Trust buildings St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Corporation buildings. The Queen visited the Hospital for the Dying and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and together their Majesties proceeded to the Royal Irish Constabulary depot and Maynooth College.—The King and Queen left Dublin on the 25th, being enthusiastically cheered by large crowds on the way to the station and spent Sunday at Mount Stewart, the seat of Lord Londonderry. Monday was spent in Belfast, where the Royal party were enthusiastically welcomed by immense crowds from all the surrounding districts. After replying to addresses of welcome the King unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria in front of the new Town-hall, and opened the new Victoria Hospital. Their Majesties were entertained at luncheon at the Town-Hall, visited an agricultural show and in the evening embarked on board the Royal yacht at Bangor.—On Tuesday their Majesties arrived at Londonderry where they drove throug the city, took luncheon in the Guildhall, and visited the Infirmary, where the King laid the foundation stone of a new building, and Brooke Park, where the King and Queen each planted a tree. Their Majesties re-embarked in their yacht at Buncrana, and left in the evening for the journey round the west coast.—On Wednesday the King and Queen arrived in Killary harbour, and made a motor-car trip, visiting several of the cabins of the peasantry. The King has given £1,000 to the poor of Dublin.—The Queen has sent to the Lord Lieutenant £500 for the poor of Ireland.

Law.—The Committee for Privileges has rejected the petition for the Poulett peerage presented by William Turnour Thomas Poulett, declaring him to be illegitimate.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided, with the Canadian Courts, that the Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862, is limited to the United Kingdom.—Mr. Joyce has dismissed an action by a journalist against the "Evening Standard" for alleged infringement of copyright in a paragraph published in the Daily Mail.—Mr. Justice Joyce has set aside a resolution of the Royal Aquarium Company directing that on its liquidation £7,800 should be distributed among its officers and servants.—Demetrius Constantinidi, having sought a divorce from his wife, Julia, nee Hall, on the ground of her adultery with Dr. H. W. Lance, a jury has assessed the damages at £25,000.

Naval and Military.—Vice-Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris has been appointed President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.—The Bisley meeting closed on Saturday. The St. George's Prize was won by Captain Johnson, London Rifle Brigade, with a score of 135. The King's Prize, of £250 was won by Colour-Sergeant T. Davies, 3rd Glamorgan and the second prize by Private J. McQuillan, 4th V. B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Stirling). In the second stage, the Silver Medal has been won by Pte. Cuthbert, 2nd Cadet Corps, in the competition for the National Challenge Trophy was won by England and the Duke of Cambridge's prize by Pte. R. C. Dawson, Australia.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 23rd, there was another debate on the Licensing policy, and on the 24th the question was again brought up. The Motor-Car Bill passed the report stage. On the 28th the London Education Bill was read a second time, a motion for its rejection being defeated by 39 to 23.—In the House of Commons, on the 23rd, there was a debate on your relations with Germany. On the 24th the Military Works Bill was read a second time. On the 27th the South African Loan Bill was read a second time, after a debate opened by Sir W. Harcourt; and the Naval Works Bill was considered in Committee. On the 28th Mr. Balfour announced the Government proposals and moved the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule for the remainder of the Session. The motion was carried. The second reading of the Sugar Convention Bill was carried on the 24th by 224 to 144.

The British Medical Association opened its annual meeting at Swansea on the 25th.

The German Emperor has sent to the Dover Harbour Board a telegram of congratulation on the inauguration of Dover as a port of call for the Hamburg-American liners.

London.—The County Council has appointed Captain J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N., chief officer of the Fire Brigade.

The Prince of Wales was present on the 23rd at the launch by the Princess of Wales of the battleship King Edward VII. The Prince Royal Highnesses returned to London on the 24th.

The Turf.—The Liverpool Cup was won last week by Mr. J. S. Crawford's Captain Kettle. At Goodwood this week the Stewards' Cup was won by Mr. Preston Harrison's Cassio and the Good wood Plate by Mr. Randall's Genius.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Kingston, Federal Minister of Trade, has resigned. He wished to apply the Conciliation and Arbitration Bill to British and foreign shipping engaged in the coastal trade.—The Treasurer introduced the Budget on the 28th. He estimated next year's receipts at £11,566,175, and the surplus payable to the States at £7,251,494.

South Africa.—Mr. Merriman moved in the Cape Assembly for an amnesty for rebels. The debate has been twice adjourned.—A Consul in Johannesburg has received from Hong-kong an offer of 200,000 Chinese labourers to work in the mines for five years.—An interesting correspondence regarding the Boer relief funds has been published in Pretoria.

THE UNITED STATES.

Labour Questions.—A trades union threatened to strike if a non-unionist was employed in the Government printing and book-binding establishment at Washington; but, in view of the President's firmness the threat has been withdrawn.—In several States the unions are trying to prevent their members from joining the militia.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Baron Stephen Burian has been appointed Minister of Finance and Administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina.—There is a quarrel between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments over the sugar question.

France.—M. de Lanessan, ex-Minister of Marine, says the visit of French legislators to London has decisively contributed to the cause of European peace and liberty.

Italy.—The temporary interment of the body of Pope Leo XIII. took place on Saturday night in St Peter's. The Pope bequeathed 50,000 lire to the poor of Rome, 30,000 lire to the poor of Perugia and 10,000 to the poor of Carpineto.—Our Rome Correspondent, remarking on the increasing confusion in the College of Cardinals, says there are now at least 20 possible candidates for the Papacy. The Italian Liberal Press supports Cardinal Vannutelli, and bitterly opposes Cardinal Rampolla.

Russia.—Serious rioting has occurred at Baku and other industrial centres, and there is a continuation of riots and outrages among the agrarian peasantry.—Further steps in the Russification of Finland are reported.

Spain.—Our Madrid Correspondent, discussing the political situation, thinks the recent changes can only benefit the Republicans.

Turkey.—The first section of the Baghdad Railway was begun at Konia on the 27th.

Fiscal Policy.—We publish the 8th in the series of articles on this subject.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association, has accepted an invitation to speak on the fiscal problem on October 27. The Prime Minister, in a speech last week, said that the Colonial Secretary in his policy was expressing the convictions expressed by the Colonial Premiers.—Mr. John Morley, speaking in Edinburgh, said he was in favour of inquiry if it were real, but not a pitched battle with an accomplished bruiser on a foregone conclusion.—The German semi-official reply to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on the 23rd regrets that Baron von Richthofen's note of June 27, has apparently failed to produce any impression on Mr. Chamberlain, and denies that threats have been employed by Germany.—The "Kreuz Zeitung" warns Mr. Chamberlain that the Opposition in England "will frustrate his aims." Our Correspondent says that Germany is eager to have the Canadian tariff question settled, the progress of the tariff reform movement having created alarm in the country.

The Mosquito Plant.—The director of Kew Gardens sends to "The Times" corres pondence tending to show that the basil plant gives no protection against mosquitoes.—"Times."

The oyster scare is, according to the "City Press," to be followed by an equally determine campaign against whitebait. The medical authorities appear to be unanimous in declaring that under existing conditions, there is grave danger of typhoid fever being spread through the eating of whitebait reared in contaminate waters. Several recent outbreaks are distinct traceable, it is stated, to infection in this way. The temperature to which the fish is subjected cooking is not sufficiently great apparently, to kill the bacilli.

Self starvation as a "strike" weapon is becoming increasingly common in Russian gaols. The latest instance has occurred at Witesbak where, as the sequel to a long course of harsh measures against political persons, two of them, named Panfiloff and Biellof had been confined in a veritable "black hole," whence after some hours they had to be removed with symptoms of incipient asphyxia. A fellow prisoner named Afanassieff after this ra

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 31.

OLD COINS FOR NEW.

Somewhere on the market at this moment, it seems, is a collection of coins for sale, stolen—if the information published be correct—from a Greek merchant, who had come specially to London to dispose of his treasures. Numismatics is scarcely the science in which one would expect a London constable to prove himself an expert, or there would be no great difficulty in tracing this group. In earlier days the authorities had to keep an eye upon the coins in circulation, not so much with a view to impounding spurious money, as for the purpose of detecting sedition and lese-majesté. The baseness of the metals employed for these old pieces made them easily enough distinguishable. Despising money as a medium to represent property the nobles of another era were wont to mint the coarsest of materials that would take the stamp to depict devices insulting to the ruling power. Still this was a decidedly costly form of political squibe, but one generally employed and lasting intermittently for many centuries.

CARTOONS IN METAL.

The cartoonist of our own day who turns out his drawing for the current day's paper is somthing of a phenomenon, but his predecessors among the metal workers were pretty handy fellows. A situation had to be hit off, inscriptions devisse, dies made and the whole stock of cartoons in metal distributed in time to catch the public sense while the political situation dealt with was still fresh in mind. The medallist of the middle ages spared no one. Popes and priests queens and nuns kings and courtiers, all were dibbeted in this fashion. Mary had reason to suspect her Privy Council of a fearful caricature of which she was the victim; Charles I. declared war on Holland for a malicious medal by which he was lampooned; Elizabeth ordered a special issue as a counterblast to one scattered over England by Philip of Spain prior to the destruction of the Armada. As a medium for the expression of international hatred and the detestation of class for class, these old-world coins played a remarkable part and despite the difficulties of distribution seem to have attracted public attention in a manner impossible to the modern cartoonist.

PRICELESS SPECIE.

The value of coins is enhanced by age, but, like many another object dear to the collector, their price fluctuates. How to fix the value of a particular specimen is often a difficult matter. Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff has noted a curious instance of this character. A Jew brought from Bokhara one of the great gold coins of Eucratides, weighing about twenty of our sovereigns. Appreciating the fondness of the West for curious objects, he commenced operations by demanding £42,000 for it. There was no bidder at this price in Paris, so he came to England and tackled the British Museum people. He asked and was informed that was its intrinsic value. 'Well, when was it struck?' he queried. Again the information was forthcoming, upon which he confessed himself willing to take interest at five per cent. from that date. Eventually it changed hands for £13,000. Along recent sale of old coins have shown that for rare and curious specimens diamond price is easily obtainable.

CHEAP MONEY.

While we have all been watching with interest the doings of the Emperor Menelik's troops against the Mullah, few have imagined that that excellent soldier may have been experiencing trouble over the payment of his men. Money trouble is chronic in Abyssinia—the ill is known elsewhere, but not in the same way. The only coins current are dollars of the Maria Theresa 1780 description, and the value of these varies alarmingly. Nominally they are the exchange for 2s. 10d., but in parts of the Abyssinian territory they run nine to the sovereign. Even when a native has been induced to agree upon the proper rate of exchange, he will quarrel with his dollar, declaring the coin too old or too new, Maria's nose too long or lacking in length; her shoulder too high, or her necklace insufficiently adorned with jewels. The Emperor tried some time ago to introduce a new dollar, and had thirty thousand fashioned in Paris—coins which would rejoice the numismatist's heart. But they failed to "catch on."

A VANISHED TREASURE.

Perhaps the gentleman who is bemoaning the loss of his collection may find comfort in the story of a strange disappearance and recovery of a coin of rare value. General Fox, a great connoisseur, called at the British Museum to examine the coins there, and, when about to leave, was informed that a coin was missing and that he must allow himself to be searched before quitting the room. This he refused to do, and advised a careful examination of the case in which the coin had lain. His advice was acted upon by the attendant. There, in the case, wedged between the velvet lining and the woodwork, the fugitive piece was discovered. Vibration had caused it to slip from its place. "Now," said the General "I will show you why I refused to be searched." So saying, he produced from his pocket a coin exactly corresponding with that lost and found. There were, he said, as far as he knew, only these two in existence and he had come specially to compare his own with that possessed by the Museum authorities.

THE PHŒNIX TITLE.

It is no new proposition that there has never been a king who has not had a slave among his ancestors, nor a slave among whose descendants has not been numbered a king. With this admitted, it is not strange that with the changes which come about in the peerage with titles dying out and being revived, we should find a perplexity of claims to the honour associated with ancient dignities. Titles become extinct at the rate of about ninety every half-century. But while those who compile the lists of peers may describe such and such a title as extinct, facts are not infrequently against them. There recently died in the poorest possible circumstances a man who is said on good authority, to have been Lord Cahir, whose barony is officially set forth as having expired nigh upon fifty years ago. And only this week we have had evidence of the vitality of titles, when Ladies Yarborough and Powis have had restored to them the ancient baronies of Fauconberg and Darcy. The countess of Yarborough was already Baroness Conyers in her own right, the barony after remaining in abeyance from the death of her father in 1888 being revived in her favour eleven years ago.

PERENNIAL PEERAGES.

Men may come and men may go, but though titles remain in abeyance until all but a few forget that they ever existed, there is always a chance of their popping up again. The Hastings barony became abeyant upon the death of the third Earl of Pembroke in 1391. The earldom died, but the barony after having been hung up for four and-a-half centuries, was revived in favour of Sir Jacob Astley in 1841. This terminating of abeyances was greatly in favour during the early years of Queen Victoria's reign. Six, of which not one had lain dormant less than a hundred and fifty years, were so restored in three years, before the Queen set her face against the practice. After that there was not another instance of revival until, in 1878, Lord Stourton's title to the Mowbray and Segrave baronies was recognised. The Dukedom of Clarence has had to be revived each time it has been conferred. A fatality appears to attend it; never has it passed to an heir.

MANY INVENTIONS.

Very few titles have not experienced remarkable ups and downs, and it is not easy to imagine that, given succession by heirs general, any title can die out. There is a crossing-sweeper in the West End who declares himself to be the Earl of Shaftesbury. To the Buchan earldom, the Kenmure viscounty, the Stafford and Sackville baronies there are claims from persons other than the holders of the titles. One noble lord in the Midlands is so accustomed to hear of others pretensions to his title and estates that he is said to reserve a special dining hall for the reception and entertainment of those aspirants as they come along. It is never safe to declare any story too improbable, for peerages and estates have been gained by means as strange as any we are are likely to hear of again. In one case an attorney carried a retired naval captain to an earldom on his own shoulders, so to speak. He had given up all hope of recovering the information he sought and was on his way home, when he asked an old woman to give him a lift in her cart, She proved to possess the very links he lacked and within a year that sea captain was called to the Lords as fourth Earl of Huntingdon.

HISTORIC SUITS.

The trunk-maker who contended for fifteen years for the right to the Northumberland earldom is generally set down as a fraud, and was branded as such by the Committee of Privileges. Nevertheless there were not wanting legal minds which believed in the bona fides of his position. Indeed, Lord Chief Justice Hale is credited with having said that the man was as much entitled to the earldom as he, the Lord Chief Justice, was to the coach and horses which he had bought and paid for. The Douglas case was perhaps one of the most mysterious ever tried. In this there were allegations of the appellant's mother giving him birth at an impossible age, and of children being stolen and palmed off as heirs. All Scotland was in arms over the case.

THE STORY OF PAMELA.

The parentage of Pamela, the beautiful bride of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster, will never be known. Pamela was introduced as a little English child into the family of the Duc de Chartres, afterwards Duc d'Orleans. His children were in the charge of Madame Genlis, who was supposed to procure Pamela from the widow of a man of condition, and to make her swear a declaration before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield that she would not reclaim the child except upon paying heavy penalties. Pamela grew to beautiful womanhood, and married the unfortunate young Fitzgerald who died of a wound received when resisting arrest for high treason. The bride was in feature and figure exactly like the Duc's children. It has been proved that there never was any such declaration sworn before Lord Mansfield as that alleged; and that such a course would be impossible. There are other discrepancies as to dates and names, and in the end, those who are interested in the tragic story of the beautiful Pamela, can come to no other conclusion than that she was the daughter of the Duc and Madame de Genlis.

In New York recently while George Duncan was shaving Mr. Douglass Gordon, a relative by marriage of Senator Hanna, he expressed the desire to one day have a shop of his own, but doubted if he would ever have enough money. Before going out Mr. Gordon handed Duncan a tip of £280, and told him to buy a business. He has done so.

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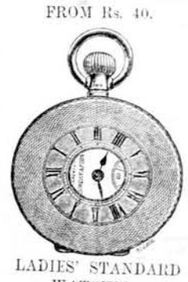

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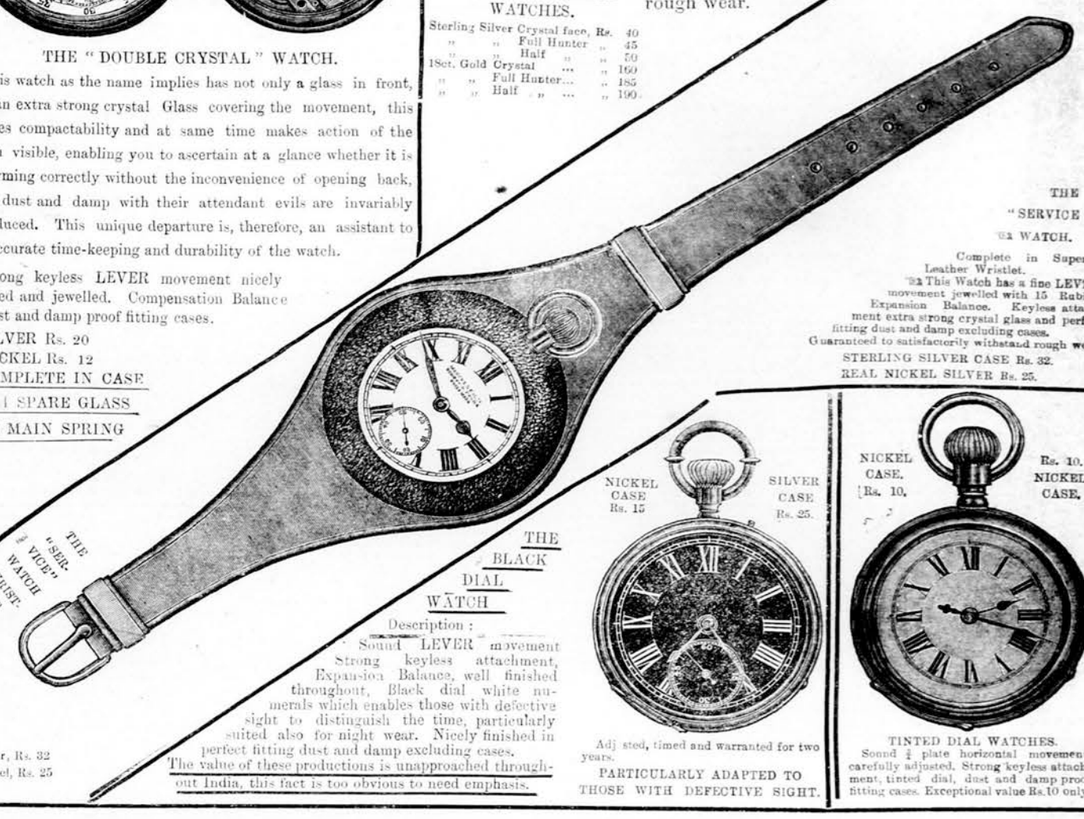

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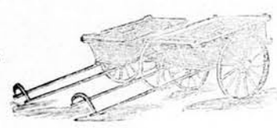

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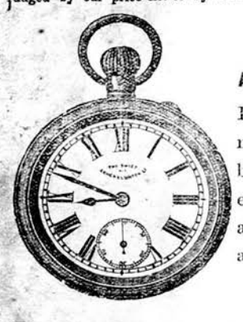

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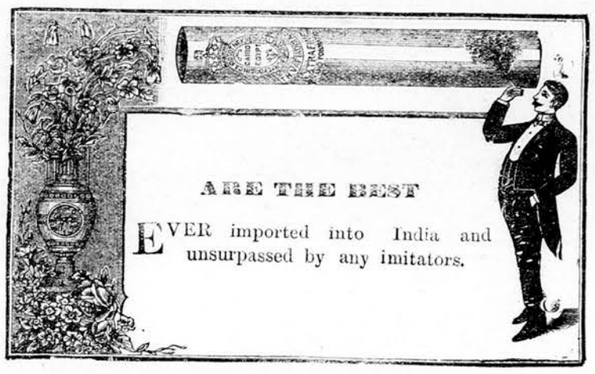

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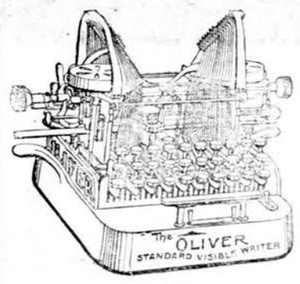

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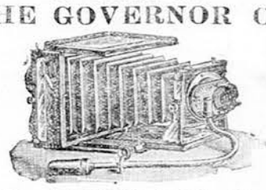

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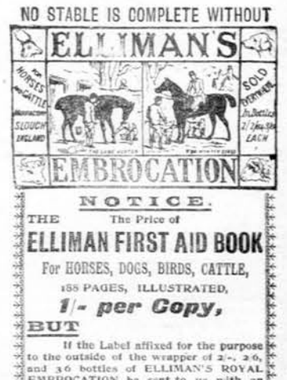

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